The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8114.—VOL. XLIX. FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

The price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the Herald when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 6th instant, at her residence, 258, Crown-street, Mrs. W. Doolan, junior, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, 104, Sussex-street, the wife of Mr. J. Simmonds, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 4th of March last, at sea, John Frederick Gustaff Weise, aged 58, eldest son of Mr. J. V. M. Weise, of this city.

On the 20th May, at the residence of his parents, Harris-street, Parramatta, William Loutet, third and youngest son of Alfred and Anne Vine, aged 4 years and 3 months.

On the 27th May, at the residence of his parents, Frederick Henry, aged 4 years and one month, sixth and youngest son of Mr. George M'Cartney, Red Banks, Manning River.

Drowned, on the night of the awful gale, Thursday, 2nd June, in Trial Bay, Captain Frederick Stephen White, of the ketch Woolloomooloo, and formerly master of the brigantines Ariel and Martha, engaged in the Melbourne and New Zealand trade, and son of W. White, Esq., of Arthur Villa, Dalston, Middlesex, England, in the 30th year of his age, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Drowned, at the same time, and of the same vessel as above, Louis Laine, or Merchant, seaman, native of the north coast of France, aged 25.

Drowned, on the night of Thursday, 2nd instant, in Trial Bay, during the fearful gale of that night, Frederick Woodward Ellis, of the ketch Woolloomooloo, a native of Siddington, county of Gloucestershire, England, and only surviving son of Mr. Robert Ellis, 19, Royal Exchange, London, and brother of Mrs. William Bedderstedt, of Southampton, England; the night of his death being also the anniversary of his twenty-seventh birthday. His death is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. E. Hicks, Petersham, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. David Bonar, proprietor of the Dalkeith printing office, Dalkeith, Scotland. Her end was peace.

On Wednesday, 8th instant, at 1, Mona-terrace, Adelaide, wife of Alexander Oliver, Esq., aged 32 years.

On the 9th instant, at Mudgee, at her sister's, Mrs. Henrietta Taylor, third daughter of Mr. William Dalton, of this city, leaving two young children, and a number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, aged 24 years and 6 months.

At her late residence, Windsor, in her 70th year, Jane, the beloved wife of Captain Black, and daughter of Thomas Coates, Esq., Newbridge, county of Longford, Ireland.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (PRINCE ALFRED) .. 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (OTAGO) 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (New Zealand) ROYAL MAIL Steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
G. PONSONBY, commander,
will leave for AUCKLAND, with the English mails (if arrived),
June 15th.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship
PHŒBE,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, TARANAKI, and PORT COOPER, on the 13th June. Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TUESDAY.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 4.
No cargo received after 3 p.m.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS, and PORT DENISON.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo, to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, 21st instant.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 14th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 21st instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE.—The URARA, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
For GRAFTON direct.—The AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner TITANIA sails on MONDAY next. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper ketch MORNING STAR is now receiving cargo. Sails at noon THIS DAY. Freight or passage, apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ORIENT, D. STEPHEN, master, is now receiving cargo.
JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner HARRIETT. Apply at Wright's Wharf.
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the fine clipper brig CRAIGEVAR. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
EDEN.—HUNTER, on 22nd instant.
WOGONGA.—Steamer, on 23rd instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR BRISBANE.—A smart vessel will commence loading on MONDAY, and having nearly a full cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—☞ The favourite regular trader LION, W. BENNETT, commander, is now fast loading, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper schooner ACTIVE.
For freight apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, SMITH, master, loading at the east side Circular Quay, has three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The fine brig LOUIS and MIRIAM, JOHN M'DONALD, master, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will sail on SATURDAY, the 11th instant.
For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ALICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper schooner FRIENDS, C. COOK, master, well known in Melbourne for delivery of dry cargoes, having the greater portion of her room engaged will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf, Erskine-street; or J. THORNE, 81, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ To follow the Alice Cameron.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. AUSTIN, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. VANDERVORD, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SPRAY, for MANAKAU, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.—Shippers will please to complete shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading, THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR MAURITIUS.—The clipper barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to E. M. SAYERS, No. 10, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The clipper schooner THANE OF FIFE, D. HUGHES, master, will commence loading in a few days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A 1 fast-sailing clipper ship ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 1300 tons burthen, J. S. GRINDLE, commander, will sail on or about 10th June.
Intending passengers are requested to secure their passage at once, as the ship will immediately proceed to sea on completion of loading. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

TO CHINESE PASSENGERS for HONGKONG.—The A1 ship EVERTON, 904 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will be dispatched for the above port on the 11th June.
For light freight or passage, having lofty and spacious 'tween decks, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK.

TO PASSENGERS for MADRAS.—The clipper ship QUEEN OF THE EAST, 1226 tons register. Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, to Captain ANKERS; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The British ship MAHARANEE, A1 at Lloyds, Captain Ritson, to sail on the 15th July. Wool will be received at Talbot's Stores. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Passengers only.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship TRANSATLANTIC, 613 tons register, W. PHILIP, commander, has the whole of her cargo alongside. Intending passengers are informed that this vessel will sail not later than the 1st JULY.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FREIGHT for Morpeth. Apply to W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine A1 clipper-brig NIL DESPERANDUM, H. M. DOWNING, master. Now discharging a cargo of rice at Walker's Wharf. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, s.s. BEAUTIFUL STAR. W. H. ELDRED, Exchange-buildings.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper barque HARRIETT ARMITAGE, Wright's Wharf.
WILLIAM WRIGHT.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSELS for Melbourne and Adelaide. Full cargoes and quick despatch.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT for NEWCASTLE.—Any vessel going to Newcastle can have a quantity of freight.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR SALE, the new clipper Brig SPARTAN, 213 tons register, launched June 1863, classed A1 at Lloyd's 7 years; carries 350 tons dead weight on a draught of 11 feet 6 inches; shifts without ballast, sails very fast, and is most liberally found in stores and provisions. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

SHIP HINDOSTAN, from LONDON.—Consignees will please pass entries at once for Circular Quay, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons'-buildings.

SHIP EDITH BYRNE, from NEW YORK.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns' Wharf. Bills of Lading must be produced and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given. All goods impeding discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

ALL CLAIMS against the French barque GEORGES ET JULIETTE, from Calcutta, must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
S. A. JOSEPH, agent.
Sydney, 10th June.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the fourth and last instalment of five pounds per share, on the new shares of this company, is requested to be paid at the Company's offices, on or before the first day of July next.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 4th June.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THOMAS SHOVELLER.—All persons having claims in the above will oblige by sending same to the Trustees, to enable them to declare a dividend. KEEP and PARSONS.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THIS should meet the eye of MARY or ELLEN MURPHY, last heard of were living in Maitland, they will hear of their Sister MARGARET by directing to T. WILSON, Hunt's-buildings, Gloucester-street.

JUST TWELVE MONTHS AGO, a young Gentleman, son of Captain BOWDEN, of her Majesty's Customs in Dublin, arrived in Sydney, from New Zealand, en route to Queensland,—say 22nd June, 1863,—and has never since been heard of by his father, with whom previously he had maintained a correspondence of undeviating punctuality. He was an Engineer and Surveyor by profession, about twenty-four years of age. Any information of this young man will be thankfully received at the HERALD Office.

MICHAEL RYAN, your Brother THOMAS, who is on the New Zealand Gold-fields, has sent MONEY to you. Send your address to Mr. T. HART, Captain Cook Hotel, Miller's Point, Sydney.

JOHN DYKES, of Melbourne.—Write to H. DYKES, 105, Flinders-street West, Melbourne.

MR. BURNETT, of Peak Downs, is requested to send his address to Mrs. CLARKE, 52, William-street.

WILLIE HIGINBOTTAM.—Please send your ADDRESS to Miss APPS, Balmain.

BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Monthly PRAYER MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, at the Reading Room of the Temperance Hall.

GLEBE.—The Rev. Mr. INNES will LECTURE on Chemistry in St. John's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Admission—Adults, 6d.; children under 12 (if with parents) free.

NEWTOWN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—A LECTURE, THIS EVENING, on the "Permissive Liquor Law," by Mr. MELVILLE, jun. Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION COMMITTEE meets at the Temperance Hall THIS EVENING. J. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—MATCH with BALMAIN COMPANY.—Competitors assemble at Crook's Wharf, Erskine-street, TO-MORROW, at 1.40 p.m. sharp. Undress uniform without cap covers. Ammunition at Volunteer Barracks.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woolloomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is, THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Reader in GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE will commence his course on the 22nd June, and will lecture on every WEDNESDAY in Trinity Term, at 10 a.m., on the following subjects:—

1. Introductory Lecture
2. On our Constitutional Law
3. On our Legislative System
4. On our Judicial System
5. On the Office of Justice of the Peace
6. On the Common Law of England
7. On the Law of Real and Personal Property
8. On International Law and Commercial Jurisprudence
9. On the Civil Law and Equity Jurisprudence
10. On Modern Conveyancing and Testamentary Dispositions.

On every alternate WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m., commencing on the 22nd June, the Reader will lecture on the following subjects:—
Hallam's Constitutional History (the Stuarts)
May's Constitution of England
Domat's Civil Law (Preliminary Treatise).
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR 1864-5.
English Essay (for Bachelors of Arts)—"The Influence of Political Economy on the Course of History."
English Essay—"The Relation between National Sports and National Character."
English Verse—"The Sources of the Nile."
Latin Elegiacs—Translation: "Fond Soother of my Infant Tear," &c. Cambridge Examination Papers.
Greek Iambics—Translation: "To me whom in their lays the Shepherds call," &c., 20 lines. Comus.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL
Newtown, Sydney.
Principal of the school and resident chaplain:
Rev. S. C. Kent.
Head master: Mr. Frank Valentine, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Second master: Mr. Charles James Fache, late of St. Mark's Collegiate School.
Professors:
French ....Monsieur P. A. Dutruc, Sydney University
German ....Mr. Alexander Rea
Instrumental music ......Mr. Alexander Rea
Drawing ....Mr. J. Fowles
Drilling ....Mr. A. Hardman
Vocal music ....Mr. J. J. Salter, King's College, London.

TERMS (payable quarterly in advance).

Resident boarders	13	guineas per quarter
Day boarders	8	" "
Day pupils	4	" "
Junior department for pupils under 12 years of age		
Resident boarders	12	guineas per quarter
Day boarders	7	" "
Day pupils	3	" "
EXTRAS.		
German	2	guineas per quarter
French	2	" "
Drawing	2	" "
Instrumental music	3	" "
Washing	1	" "
Stall for a horse	1	" "

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made in the case of brothers who are resident boarders.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a quarter will pay only in proportion to the remaining time.

A quarter's notice or half-a-quarter's fee will be required before the removal of a pupil.

Vacations.—Christmas, five weeks; midwinter, four weeks.

The school will be open for the reception of pupils on TUESDAY, the 12th July.
JOSIAH MULLENS, Hon. Sec.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—The winter VACATION will commence on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, and terminate on THURSDAY, the 14th July. JOHN PENDRILL, M.A., Head Master.

SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—The Holidays will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and will end on SATURDAY, the 16th July.
CHARLES F. GARNSEY.
Windsor, June 8, 1864.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Adjourned Debate, THIS EVENING, at 8,—Ought Ireland to have a Separate Government?

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CARDS of Membership for the Year and Half-year, commencing JULY 1st, are now ready for issue. Persons wishing to become members can obtain them of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution.
Subscription—Yearly, 20s.; half-yearly, 10s.
The advantages offered to members, comprise—
Admission to Reading-room, which is well supplied with British, French, German, American, and Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews, and contains a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, from commencement, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary Papers, &c.
Use of Circulating Library of above 11,000 volumes, to which is added regular supplies of late publications, direct from London.
Admission to Lectures, various Classes in connection with the Institution, and to Chess and Draught Club, on payment of a small fee.
Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian, JOHN T. HOBBS.

SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The committee of management of the above society beg to return their thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage given to the benefit taken at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds of the institution. The committee also take this opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the gratuitous services of the several professional and amateur artists engaged in the musical melange on that occasion.
Sydney, June 9th.

ESTATE of JOHN DUGUID, of Pitt-street, Sydney, Coal Merchant.—CREDITORS herein are requested to attend a MEETING at the office of the undersigned, No. 112, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, 14th instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of giving instructions upon matters which will then be brought under their notice.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Sydney, 10th June. Acting Official Assignee.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS SHOVELLER.—All persons having claims in the above will oblige by sending same to the Trustees, to enable them to declare a dividend.
FREDERICK PARSONS.
ROBERT SADDINGTON.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The ONLY CIRCUS in the colonies that has withstood the test of years.
This acknowledged TROUPE of the AUSTRALIAS, with OLD FAVOURITES and NEW PERFORMERS, HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES and PONIES, WITH SPLENDID WARDROBES,
Embracing all the FIRST-CLASS EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC TALENT in the COLONIES, have just arrived, and will perform in PITT-STREET, opposite the Caxton Printing Office.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT, at half-past seven; to commence at eight o'clock.
Carriages to be in waiting at 10.30 p.m.
Gentlemen are invited to inspect the beautiful stud of ponies now standing at the Union Club Stables, Bligh-street.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—A GRAND FASHIONABLE MID-DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, June 11th.
Doors open at 2 o'clock, to commence at half-past precisely.
Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office (box entrance), open daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Pitt-street, opposite Caxton Printing Office.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. Dillon.
Immense success of Shakspeare's tragedy of
RICHARD THE THIRD.
pronounced by a delighted and crowded audience last evening the greatest achievement of modern times.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Shakspeare's grand historical tragedy of
RICHARD THE THIRD.
King Richard........................Mr. C. DILLON.
Supported by every member of this talented company, with a numerous corps of auxiliaries, and new and splendid scenery by Mr. Wilson.
Concluding with a highly amusing and
LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Doors open at 7; overture at half-past 7 o'clock.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and manager......Mr. R. Younge.
Glorious success of PAUL'S RETURN.
The beautiful scenery and general mountings are the theme of universal praise, while the drama is one of the finest of modern times. It will be repeated
THIS EVENING, Friday, June 10th,
with (for positively the last time) the favourite drama of
THE POOR STROLLERS.
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART
as Beatrice Goldsworthy and Lady Camilla.
The entertainments will commence (at half-past 7 precisely) with the new and successful Drama, entitled
PAUL'S RETURN.
To conclude with the great Drama by Watt Phillips, Esq., of the
POOR STROLLERS.
Monthly tickets, £1 1s.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
JUST OPENED,
The New CHAMBER OF HORRORS
contains a life-like tableau of the desperate struggle between
GARDINER, the notorious Bushranger, Sergeant MIDDLETON, and Trooper HOSIE, illustrating the following passage of Middleton's evidence:—"As Hosie fell, prisoner rushed at me with the revolver, holding it by the barrel; I was about to defend myself with a whip I had in my hand, when Hosie caught hold of prisoner from behind."
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, half-price.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.—Under distinguished patronage.—MONDAY, June 13, and during the week, the LANCASHIRE BELLRINGERS and Mr. CHARLES STEWART, late of the Christy's Minstrels, will have the honour of appearing and taking their farewell of Sydney.
LANCASHIRE RELIEF-FUND.
The BELL-RINGERS, remembering the kindness of the Sydney public, will give their gratuitous services for all local charities.
JOHN BRYAN, manager, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.
Reserved seats may be secured at J. H. ANDERSON'S Music Warehouse, George-street.

CONCERT IN AID of the MASONIC ORPHAN FUND.—Ladies and Gentlemen AMATEUR VOCALISTS, Members of CHORAL SOCIETIES, and others, desirous of aiding in the above charitable object, will oblige by forwarding their names to the Honorary Secretaries, at the Masonic Hall, before the 13th instant.
J. A. MATHEWS, } Honorary
J. A. BIRD, } Secretaries.

PENRITH VOLUNTEER FOURTH ANNIVERSARY BALL.—A BALL will take place at Penrith, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June next, further particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
By order of the Committee,
RICHARD BROOKS, } Joint
W. V. READ, } Secretaries.

GRAND MUSICAL ART UNION OF 1864.—By Special Charter under 14th Victoria, No. 15.
243 PRIZES. FIRST PRIZE, VALUE £350.
To be drawn on
SATURDAY, 18th June.
Subscription One Guinea.
Tickets forwarded by post on receipt of subscription.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., 321, George-street.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2 (Engine Station, Phillip-street North).—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. S. Baylis, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. G. Lane, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, to be the property of the No. 2 Company, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Lists are also lying at the various Banks and Insurance Companies' Offices.

BRICKLAYERS.—J. Leaney, and H. Turnridge, you will oblige by completing contract. W. R. SHEAD.

£2000 TO BE LENT on Mortgage, in sums. E. G. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-st. N.

ADVANCES—£10 to £1000 immediately, on mortgage or freehold security, 8 per cent.; personal accommodation given to Government clerks. Apply HICHENS GEDYE, 333, Pitt-street, next School of Arts.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Shako Maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street, Sydney.
Hats and caps of every description made to order.
Monthly shipments from the best London makers.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve, 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

COMRIE and BURT, Importers and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland.

CARTES DE VISITES PAINTED; send with colour of eyes and hair and 1s. EDWARDS, 352, George-st.

C. W. RUDD and CO., 454, George-street, opposite Lassetter's, Wholesale and Retail Hosiers and Outfitters.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

GUNS, Books, Furniture, and miscellaneous Property BOUGHT, by E. M. LINDSAY, 201, Castlereagh-st.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.—Superfine Silk-dressed FLOUR, and all other mill produce, always for SALE.

MR. GOODAL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 124, Phillip-street. Private surgery for advice and medicine.

MADAME WALLACE BUSHELLE desires to inform her pupils that she has REMOVED to 205, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

REMOVAL.—WATSON WILSON, from Brickfield-hill to corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO.
Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864.

REMOVAL.—CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, have removed to 140, Pitt-street (late Mr. Barnett's, wholesale grocer), opposite Mort's-passage.
Sydney, June 6th.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. HYAM and CO. are This Day REMOVING to New Premises adjoining Australian Mutual Provident Institute's building, New Pitt-street.
Sydney, 6th June, 1864.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SYDNEY CHEAP BEDDING MANUFACTORY, 195, Pitt-street North, near Mort's-passage.
N.B. Old mattresses re-made. Bedding cleaned.
Furniture bought or sold on commission.

WHOLESALE BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. WILLINGTON is making a Shipment of Parcels to Pickford's, per first clipper ship, for the United Kingdom, America, and the Continent. Small parcels 1s. Prince-street; and Fox's, George-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Thursday morning, supposed on the Newtown Road, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing a few pounds and some silver. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to Mr. MEEK, Newtown Toll-bar.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, a CHEQUE, No. 90, for £97 4s. 6d., drawn by Hoskins on the Bank of New South Wales, in favour of Hope, payment of which has been stopped at the bank. Any person returning the same to Mr. HOPE, at the Lord Rodney Hotel, Kent-street, will receive the above reward.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Small Gold LOCKET at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday Night. Apply Mr. HARPER, jeweller, George-street.

LOST, between Pitt-street and Neutral Bay, North Shore, a gold BROOCH, in the shape of a heart, set with rubies. A reward will be given. Mrs. BRAY, 160, Pitt-street.

LOST, on entering the Pit of the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday night, a boy's Inverness CAPE. A suitable reward will be given to any one bringing same to Rev. A. B. DAVIS, 8, Barrack-street.

LOST, on Thursday Morning, near the Circular Quay, a Black Leather VALISE, containing a pair of boots, waistcoat, &c., &c. The name of the owner is written on the inside. Finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. J. CLARK'S, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street.

A GOAT Strayed in my yard. The owner can have it by paying expenses. 359, Sussex-street South. If not claimed sold in three days.

NOTICE.—No person is authorised to SELL anything belonging to me without my consent. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Brisbane Water.

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS.—Vol. 3 was lent by the undersigned upwards of two years ago. The borrower is requested to return it immediately, as being a presentation copy from the author, much annoyance would be felt at its loss. JOHN T. HOBBS, School of Arts, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, carrying on business under the title of HAYMAN, BROTHERS, have, THIS DAY, dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All accounts due by and to the said firm will be paid and received by DAVIS HAYMAN, tobacconist, 380, George-street.
DAVIS HAYMAN,
PHILIP HAYMAN.
Witness—M. COHEN.
Sydney, June 8, 1864.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—Notice is hereby given that DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the recovery of all rates which are not paid on or before FRIDAY, the 17th instant.
By order of the Chairman,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street. Examinations given daily by Mr. KELLEY. Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Verbal character, 2s. 6d. New Register and Analysis of the Mental Powers now ready.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—THIS DAY, Friday, June 10th, 12 o'clock, PERILOUS PERFORMANCE
Mr. Eagar on the Financial Tight-rope.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—A Monthly Part will be issued on TUESDAY, the 21st, containing four numbers, with COMIC SUMMARY for Europe.
PUNCH Office, Sydney.

A QUALIFIED Groom and Coachman is open for engagement; strictly sober. R. W. B., 99, York-street.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a SITUATION to proceed to England or travel. L. Z., HERALD Office.

A LADY wishes to receive one or two Gentlemen as BOARDERS. ZETA, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as DAILY GOVERNESS to teach English and music. Address C. C., HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER of both Sheep and Cattle wishes a SITUATION as such; would go to the new country if required. Address J. F., HERALD Office.

A PRACTICAL and experienced Gardener wants a SITUATION; can groom or milk, is single, and has the most respectable references. Address, till Saturday, GARDENER, HERALD Office.

BAKER'S CART, wanted to purchase. Apply M. ROGERS, Macquarie-street South.

BLACKSMITH.—Wanted, a good Shoeing and Jobbing SMITH; to a good man good wages will be given. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

DRAPERS WANTED. Apply to D. HOLBOROW, Wynyard House, George-street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUTH of eighteen, of undeniable character, son of a professional gentleman a short distance from Sydney, is anxious for Employment in an office or store in town, or on a station in the interior. Can write a good hand. W. B., care of Captain Vandervord, No. 7, Argyle-place, Sydney.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady of much experience, requires a SITUATION; her acquirements are music, French, drawing, and painting; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. The highest references given. Address A. H., HERALD Office.

LAW.—Required a Gentleman thoroughly competent to undertake the management of the COMMON LAW DEPARTMENT of a Solicitor's office, in the country. Apply to THOMAS ICETON, Esq., Sydney.

LOADING FOR
Goulburn
Gundagai
Tumut
Adelong
Lambing Flat
Carcoar
Bathurst.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE in the city, snug and small, wanted at once. C. H. ROOKE, Pitt-st., opposite Exchange.

REQUIRED, a SITUATION as Junior CLERK. Satisfactory references, if required. JUNIOR, 507, George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—A good CUTTER wants employment; would not shave. J. B., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Coat and Trouser Hands. W. J. TICKLE, Sydney Cloth Hall, 106, King-st.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good hands. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted for Bathurst, a thoroughly qualified Young MAN, for the Manchester department. Apply to PRINCE, OGG, and CO.

TO BUSHMEN and Timber Cutters.—Wanted to purchase, well-seasoned CROOKS, and hardwood KNEES. JOHN CUTHBERT, Miller's Point.

TO LICENSED SURVEYORS.—A Young Gentleman wishes to go with a surveyor in the country for about 12 months; a good premium will be given. Address J. J. J., HERALD Office.

TEAMS Wanted, for Bathurst, Mudgee, Pyramul, Orange, Sofala, Murrumburrah, Lambing Flat, Gundagai, Tumut, and Adelong.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a few good JOURNEYMEN, to proceed to Auckland. None but sober men need apply. Apply at ALEXANDER DOUGLAS', 51, Clarence-street, Church-hill.

TO MILLINERS.—A young Lady wishes to place herself in a respectable establishment, to learn the above business, with board and residence. A premium given. Letters addressed to J. M., HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION, by a young Man, lately arrived in the colony, who has a thorough knowledge of business; has had fourteen years' experience; can produce satisfactory testimonials; no objection to the country. Address R. C., HERALD Office.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, a well experienced good negative OPERATOR and artistic POSER. State reference enclosing carte (which will be returned), and where last employed. CROFT, BROTHERS, 33, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Beef BUTCHER. Apply P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market, Botany Road.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a General Servant; one who can undertake the laundry. Apply RAMSAY'S Store, Balmain.

WANTED, 500 PIGEONS. Apply Mr. R. SMITH, at Hinton, Brothers, saddlers, 74, King-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Millinery. Mrs. HOWELL, 684, George-street South.

WANTED, a little GIRL, about 13, to mind a baby. Apply 563, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL (Protestant) as General SERVANT. 290, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a child. 343, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply at B. PALMER'S, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a TALLOW-MELTER, used to melting by steam. COWAN and ISRAEL, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 21, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT, four miles from Sydney. 81, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. HANSARD, 77, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to mind a baby, and make herself useful. 471, Kent-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER, at 15, Jamison-street. Mr. E. HUNT, administrator.

WANTED, a steady LAD, to drive a Baker's Cart. M'LEAN, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED to SELL, Anything and Everything. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED for the country, two English FARMING MEN. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for a merchant's office. W. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Man, as plain GARDENER who can milk and groom a horse. 29, King-st. West.

WANTED, an HOTEL in town. Address, E. T. G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. SPASSHATT, Parramatta.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply before 1, at 126, Woolloomooloo street.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT. Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good DOGCART, on high wheels; also a first-rate Dogcart HORSE. GIBSON'S Depot.

WANTED, a GIRL to assist in housework and attend a child. 53, William-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY to drive a baker's cart. Mrs. COSTELLOE, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, in or near Sydney. Apply to A. W., Mr. Pierce, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. JOSEPH WEARNE, Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT HAIRDRESSER. D. CLARKE, 44, Market-street.

WANTED, a LAD used to the bakehouse, and to make himself useful. A. SHADLER, Hunter-st.

WANTED, three BRICKLAYERS. Apply early to R. HARRISON, builder, Balmain.

WANTED, to SELL three first-class GOATS, just kidded. Apply 42, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to kitchen work. Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at the Kent Larder Dining Rooms, 164, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young LADY to serve in the shop. Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street.

WANTED, a neat, light SPRING-CART. Apply T. W. EADY, 54, York-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, about 12 years of age. Apply DIXON, undertaker, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL for housework. Apply Mrs. J. SUTTON, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to look after a baby. H. M'LAURIN, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a competent WAITER, with references. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a LAD. HENRY RICE, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a COOK, for the country (English or Scotch). THE HOME, 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an eight or ten-inch back-gear LATHE. Apply ROBERTSON'S coach factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two BODYMAKERS; also, two LADS, for painting, at ROBERTSON'S coach factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM LLOYD, opposite the Military Barracks, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL. Mrs. IRELAND, corner Ocean-street and Old South Head Road, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, by an elderly Man, a SITUATION as Clerk or Bookkeeper. A. C., 19, Middle-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; must be a good cook. Apply, this day, 5, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, Machine HAND, to work Wheeler and Wilson's Machine. Apply at Miss BARBOUR'S, York and Barrack streets.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, as plain Cook and Laundress. Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, who writes a good hand, a SITUATION in a store; Sydney references. Address DELTA, Post Office.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and LAUNDRESS; none need apply unless fully competent; reference required. 448, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, CHIEF MATE, for brigantine Spray. Apply early, to Captain M'DERMOTT, on board, Jolly's Wharf.

WANTED a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN Protestant, for Darlinghurst. Good character indispensable. Apply No. 88, Phillip-street, near Bent-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who can wash and iron well. Apply to Mrs. JOHN LITTLE, off Nicholson-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a good comfortable HOUSE, with not less than ten rooms, in or near William-street. Apply to H. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active LAD; strictest references as to character required. D. HAYMAN, tobacconist, 380, George-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; also a good NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply Mrs. CRADDOCK, Registry Office, 10, Bridge street.

WANTED, a good GROOM, accustomed to rough horses and not afraid of work. S. C. BURT, and Co., Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Cook and Four Seamen for schooner Buonoparte. Apply on Board, Waterview Bay, THIS MORNING.

WANTED, an Englishwoman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at Vernon Cottage, Ocean-street, Point Piper.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a respectable active clever Housekeeper or any place of trust; good references; country preferred. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT. The advertiser is a thorough accountant, also understands shipping and custom-house business. Address W. H. N., Mr. Larter's, South Head Road.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to horses and the work of a stable; wages, 10s. a week, with board and lodging. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

WANTED, a young WOMAN who can cook, wash, &c., in a family out of town, where other servants are kept. Apply JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE to a Carpenter and Builder, a Youth of sixteen; has already served eighteen months in a joiner's shop. Apply J. S. HAGGETT, draper, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a Gentleman of many years experience, the MANAGEMENT of a Cattle Station, in Queensland or New South Wales; references given. A. B., Post Office, Grafton.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION on a sheep-station; has good references as to character and ability from his last employers. Address J. M. C., 13, Margaret-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a Lady, to go to Rockhampton, as Female General SERVANT; a middle-aged woman would be preferred. Apply at Dr. ALLOWAY'S, 18, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, by a Protestant young Lady, just arrived from England, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS; country preferred, and salary not an object to be with a well-known respectable family. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION in the country, by a Married Couple, who perfectly understand making butter, have nine years' experience in the colony; four years character from the last place. Address DAIRY, HERALD Office.

£100 will be given to any one obtaining the Advertiser a suitable Government APPOINTMENT. Address A. B., Post Office, Grafton.

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THE WAR OF SECESSION IN AMERICA: ITS ANTECEDENTS AND CHRONOLOGY.

(*From the British Almanac for 1864.*)

CONTINUED

CHRONOLOGY, 1862.

THE Battles of the Chicahominy, June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and July 1.—General M'Clellan, having established his head quarters at West Point and White House, on the York River, about twenty miles east from Richmond, was ready for the grand final attack. He had accumulated enormous stores of provisions and war-material, and had the advantage of a railway extending to the front of his army. He had pushed forward the divisions of General Hooker and General Heintzelmann across the Chicahominy, and they had established themselves in positions within six or seven miles of Richmond.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 25, at nine o'clock, General Hooker advanced his division, with the view of occupying a new position. He met with a determined resistance, which lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Confederates retired, without bringing on a general engagement. The loss on each side was only about 200 killed and wounded.

On the 26th of June, the Confederates having been joined by the troops under General Jackson, who had eluded General Pope, attacked the right wing of the Federal army. The attack was led by General Jackson, at a late hour in the afternoon, and the Federal troops were driven back across the Chicahominy. A simultaneous attack was made on the centre and left, which were also forced back. On the forenoon of the 27th, the attacks were renewed, and continued till darkness set in. General Jackson had then driven back the right wing to White House and West Point, and had also defeated the troops held in reserve. On the morning of Saturday the 28th, General M'Clellan commenced his retreat from the York River to the James River. The stores at the stations on the railroad had been, as far as practicable, destroyed during the retreat on Friday, and those at White House were, to a very large amount, either set on fire or thrown into the river, General M'Clellan taking with him as much as he was able. The retreat across the peninsula was commenced by the right wing being thrown back in the rear of the centre and left. The Confederates continued their attacks on the 29th and 30th. On the 1st of July, the remains of the great Army of the Potomac were for the most part gathered together at Harrison's Bar, or Turkey Bend, on the James River, more than thirty miles from West Point and as far below Richmond. Even on the 1st of July the Confederates continued their attacks, till they found, by severe loss, that the fire of the Federal gun-boats was too much for them. The two most furious battles of the series were fought on Friday the 27th and Monday the 30th. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 20,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss must also have been large; for though there was much rout and confusion among the Federal regiments, the resistance of their batteries at many points was very destructive, for they had a great superiority in artillery. General Lee, in his address to the army, stated that fifty-three pieces of artillery had been taken by the Confederates in the series of engagements.

In the month of July, President Lincoln signed an Act for the issuing of postage and other stamps for currency.

On the 5th of August he ordered 300,000 men to be drafted from the militia to serve for nine months.

President Davis, in his address to the Confederate Congress, assembled at Richmond on the 18th of August, said, "The very large increased force of the Federal Government may hereafter render it necessary to extend the Conscription Act to citizens of from thirty-five to forty-five years of age. The Congress passed an Act granting President Davis the required power.

Leaving General M'Clellan undisturbed at Harrison's Bar, the Confederates now began to turn their attention to General Pope, whose army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock. Generals Jackson and Ewell, on the 9th of August, had inflicted on General Banks a severe defeat at Cedar Mountain, about six miles south from Culpepper, where General Pope had his head-quarters. General Lee's main army was on the south side of the Rappahannock; and while, by apparent attempts to cross the river, he kept General Pope's attention engaged, General Jackson performed a secret march along the flank of the Blue Ridge, and on the 27th of August suddenly seized the position of Manassas. He was quickly followed by Generals Longstreet and Ewell. The provision-trains at Manassas Station were seized, partly appropriated, and the rest burnt. General Pope, as soon as he discovered that the Confederates had outflanked him, and were in his rear, hastily broke up his camp, which was then at Warrenton, and hurried forward to Manassas. There he was met by the Confederates, and on the 28th and 29th of August was fought the Second Battle of Manassas, chiefly on the old ground of Bull's Run. At eight o'clock on the evening of the latter day, the Federal rear was retreating in good order to Centreville. On the evening of the 1st of September the Federals were again attacked at Centreville, and compelled to fall back, seven miles farther, to Fairfax. The Confederates then retired from Manassas.

In the meantime General M'Clellan had commenced, on the 16th of August, his retreat from Turkey Bend. His army was conveyed in transports partly to Acquia Creek and partly to Alexandria. Only a portion of his troops took part in the Second Battle of Manassas. General Pope was relieved of his command, which was transferred on the 2nd of September to General M'Clellan.

Soon after the second battle of Manassas a portion of General Lee's army crossed the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, where they occupied Hagerstown, Frederick City, and other places, and busied themselves in collecting large quantities of stores. General M'Clellan immediately concentrated his army, and on the 14th of September came up to the Confederates at South Mountain, where he attacked them, and they fell back to Sharpsburg, followed by the Federals. Meantime, General Jackson, having invested Harper's Ferry on the 12th, compelled the garrison to surrender on the 15th. The Confederates paroled more than 8000 prisoners, and obtained 10,000 small arms, 40 cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. On the 16th General Jackson's troops joined General Lee's, and on the 17th was fought a sanguinary battle, which lasted from dawn to sunset. This was the Battle of Sharpsburg, or Battle of Antietam, so named from its vicinity to Antietam Creek, near the Potomac. The result was not decisive, for the Confederate army retreated without being pursued, and crossed the Potomac without further loss of men, artillery, or stores. General M'Clellan announced that the total loss of the Federal army in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam was 14,700 men.

On the 22nd of September President Lincoln issued his celebrated Emancipation Proclamation, to the effect that on and after January the 1st, 1863, all slaves within any State or part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the Federal Government, shall be thenceforward for ever free.

On the 24th of September General Beauregard assumed the command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia.

On the 7th of November General M'Clellan was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Burnside was appointed his successor. General M'Clellan was accused of inertness for not having pursued the Confederates into Virginia after the battle of Antietam.

The Federal Congress met on the 1st of December, and the President's Message was then laid before them. In this Message he made a proposal for a gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the States. The work was to be accomplished in thirty-seven years, terminating in 1900. Compensation was to be given to the owners, on the security of bonds of the United States. The proposal was not adopted. In the course of his conciliatory argument he made the following remarks:—"The liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people in the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance." In a letter addressed to Mr. Horace Greely, dated the 22nd of August, 1862, he had expressed very distinctly his object in entering upon and continuing the war: "My paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the coloured race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

The battle of Fredericksburg, December 13.—At the beginning of December General Burnside's army was on the north side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and General Lee's army was on the south side. The Stafford Heights overlook Fredericksburg on the north side, and a semicircle of other hills sweep round it on the south side. Wharves for the landing of stores had been constructed at Acquia Creek, and a railroad thence extended to the head-quarters of the Federal army. On the night of the 10th of December General Burnside commenced to throw two pontoon bridges across the river at Fredericksburg, and one about a mile lower down. The bridges were completed on the 11th in spite of the opposition of the Confederates, and on the 12th, under cover of a dense fog, a large force passed the river, and took position on the south bank, protected by their heavy guns on the Stafford Heights. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th, again veiled by a fog, a large force of the Federal army advanced boldly against the right wing of the Confederates, held by General Jackson's corps. After a protracted struggle this attack was repulsed. Meantime large bodies of troops were passed over the bridges to Fredericksburg, and massed in front of the Confederate left wing, held by General Longstreet's corps. Soon after the repulse on the right a series of attacks was commenced on the left with the view of obtaining possession of the heights overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were all repulsed, the last assault having been made after dark. On the 14th no attack was made by the Federal army, which was conveyed across the river during the night, under cover of the darkness and a terrible storm of wind and rain. General Lee reported his loss at about 1800 killed and wounded. The Federal loss was estimated at 14,000.

On the 14th of December General Banks arrived at New Orleans, and assumed the command of the department of the Gulf of Mexico, in place of General Butler.

Our limited space only allows us to notice briefly the leading operations of the opposing armies in the West during the latter half of the year 1862.

Late in August, or early in September, General Bragg moved rapidly from Chattanooga, turned the left flank of General Buell, and directed his forces against Louisville, in Kentucky, at the same time threatening Cincinnati, in Ohio. He was joined by General Kirby Smith. General Buell followed the invading army, outmarched it, and compelled it to move eastward from Louisville. On the 9th of October a battle was fought in the vicinity of Perryville, in which General Bragg was defeated with great loss, and compelled to retreat. He crossed the Cumberland Mountains, and then, marching westward, took up a position at Murfreesborough, where he entrenched himself, and proceeded to recruit his forces.

In order to obtain possession of Western Tennessee, Generals Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, on the 4th of October, made an attack on the strong position at Corinth. They were defeated by General Rosecrans, who was soon afterwards appointed successor to General Buell in the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

An attack on Vicksburg by Federal gunboats during December 27, 28, and 29, was repulsed with great loss.

December 30. The Monitor, the first of the class, in passing Cape Hatteras, sank during a storm, with the loss of some of her crew.

On the 31st of December a great battle commenced at Murfreesborough between the Federal forces under General Rosecrans, who had marched from Nashville with 45,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, and the Confederates under General Bragg, who on this day had a decided advantage.

(*To be continued.*)

THE GEORGE AND BLUE BOAR.—A relic of old London is now fast disappearing—the Blue Boar Inn, or the George and Blue Boar, as it came to be called later, in Holborn. For more than two hundred years this was one of the famous coaching-houses, whence stages went to and where they arrived from the North and Midland counties. It is more famous still as being the scene—if Lord Orrery's chaplain, Morrice, may be credited—where Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, cut from the saddle-flap of a messenger a letter which they know to be there from Charles I. to Henrietta Maria. They had previously intercepted a letter from the Queen to her husband, in which she reproached him for entering into a compact of reconciliation with Cromwell and his party. This letter was sent on; and now they intercepted the reply, in which Charles spoke of them as rogues whom he would by-and-by hang instead of reward. According to Morrice, this sealed the King's fate. Such is the legend connected with the Blue Boar, Holborn, which is described, in Queen Anne's reign, as "situate opposite 'Southampton-square.'"—*Athenæum.*

IRISH CAUTION.—A son of Erin cautions the public against harbouring or trusting his wife Peggy on his account, as he is *not married* to her.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO

BEFORE the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Milford.

IN RE ROBERTS—MOTION UNDER ATTORNEY'S ACT.

The arguments in this matter having been proceeded with and ended,

The Judges gave it as their opinion that the case against Mr. Roberts came within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Adams' conduct was condemned by their Honors as highly improper, it being considered that he had clearly lent himself to Roberts, who had manifestly acted as an attorney throughout, and in so doing had been guilty of a breach of the statute under which he had been brought before the Court. Their Honors did not intend, at present, to pass judgment, and should not pass judgment at all if Roberts paid the taxed costs. In the event, however, of these costs not being paid on the last day of the term, they would proceed to judgment.

IN RE ADAMS.

Respecting the attorney, Mr. Adams—referred to in the foregoing case—the Chief Justice directed the Prothonotary to draw up a rule of Court, on Mr. Roberts' affidavit and Mr. Adams' own evidence, calling upon Adams to shew cause why he should not be struck off the rolls.

REGINA V. BALDWIN.

This was a special case respecting a woman named Baldwin, who had been convicted in April last of perjury. She had been prosecuting witness against four men on a charge of rape, and it was from what she had sworn in that case (tried before Mr. Justice Wise) that the special case arose. The points reserved were, first, that the evidence, which lasted over two days, was not read over to the woman before she was called upon to append her signature; and, secondly, that the woman could not write. She had touched the pen, but the pen had not touched the paper. The Judges sustained the validity of the conviction, but postponed judgment until they should have consulted the Judge who tried the case.

REGINA V. WILCOX.

This was a special case relative to one Wilcox, convicted at Darlinghurst of setting fire to an out-house, the property of one Moran, at the Emu Plains. The question was, whether the erection burnt down by Wilcox was of a sufficiently substantial character to bring the matter within the meaning of the Act. The Attorney-General read several authorities to support the conviction. Their Honors stated it to be their opinion that the conviction must be sustained.

REGINA V. KENNEDY.

This was a case arising out of a question raised as to the ownership of a mare which had been stolen by one Kennedy. It was contended by the learned counsel, Mr. Simpson, that the proof of the ownership of the mare (for the stealing of which Kennedy had been convicted), was incomplete. The fact of the animal being marked with the brand of the presumed owner was not conclusive proof of ownership. The evidence of a witness, named Walker, only went to shew that the stolen mare was branded with "CD," which that witness thought was the brand of the presumed owner, Mr. Danger. The mare might even have originally belonged to Danger, and have legally changed hands since the animal was branded. Here was, he contended, a failure of proof on the part of the Crown. The Solicitor-General addressed the Court in support of the conviction of Kennedy, and argued that the mare had been branded with Mr. Danger's brand, and was always known and reputed to be Mr. Danger's property. Their Honors reserved judgment until they should have been enabled to consult the Judge's notes of the evidence. Their Honors consulted the Judge's notes at a subsequent hour of the day, and were of opinion that the conviction would have to be set aside. They should recommend a pardon.

REGINA V. MORANDA.

This was a special case, arising out of the conviction of a mailman for stealing a piece of paper out of a letter which had been in his charge. The question was whether the absence of the name of the owner of this paper stolen was material—whether the indictment which was laid by the Crown against Moranda, without such a statement of ownership of the paper stolen was not sustainable. The Solicitor-General addressed the Court, and stated the arguments by which he considered the absence of the name of the owner of the paper stolen was not material—if stealing had actually taken place.

Their Honors reserved judgment, but intimated that their opinion of the case was against the Crown.

DICKSON V. O'MEAGHER.

This was a case of appeal from the decision by a District Court in a racing case. It arose out of a dispute as to the weight of a jockey which, it was alleged, would have disqualified the horse ridden by him, according to the terms agreed upon, and the rules of the Jockey Club, but for the martingale of the horse having been thrown into the scales at the weighing stand. Before that was thrown in, the jockey was under the due weight—8 stone 10 pounds. The race in which the original dispute occurred was the race of Miss Mary Dickson's horse Kildare with Mr. Cobcroft's horse Volunteer. The Attorney-General supported the appeal, and Mr. Simpson the decision of the inferior Court.

Mr. Windeyer applied to be also heard in support of the appeal, having conducted the case for the appellant in the lower Court. He submitted that the rule which went to exclude more than one counsel from arguing in an appeal case from the District Court to the Supreme Court was unreasonable, and would act very prejudicially to the interests of the colonial bar. The junior counsel was frequently the counsel most familiar with the circumstances of the case.

Their Honors had no objection to hear Mr. Windeyer in this case, as he would be most likely to be familiar with the circumstances of the case. They thought it desirable, however, that the existing rule should be adhered to.

Mr. Windeyer did not intend to address the Court, but as a matter of argument pointed out that there was no analogy between the circumstances of the District Courts here and those in England, inasmuch as here the jurisdiction of the District Courts was much more extended than it was in England.

The Chief Justice intimated that he would write to the Judges at Victoria, with a view to ascertain what rule was there laid down as to counsel in such cases of appeal.

Mr. Simpson addressed the Court in support of the decision of the lower Court. The evidence was that the jockey of "Volunteer" was 3 pounds short weight, and only 1 pound being allowable for the bridle, the jockey must have been under weight. The question of the weight of the martingale was one which did not affect the matter. If the jockey was "gold weight," as alleged on the other side, why had they called for the martingale at all?

The Attorney-General took exception to the ruling of the District Court Judge who tried the case, and cited the ruling in support of his objections.

Their Honors ordered a new trial on the grounds of misdirection.

JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury of twelve.

HOLDSWORTH AND OTHERS V. THE QUEEN.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded. The jury have, however, been addressed by counsel on both sides. His Honor will sum up this morning, and the case will doubtless conclude some time to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Sempill, plans of distribution filed in the undermentioned estates, were confirmed:—

Henry Cummins, 2d. in the £.
George Mitchell, 2d. in the £.
William G. Ainsworth, 5½d. in the £.
Rush and Merrett, 31-56d. in the £.
Crosby and Co., 5-16d. in the £.
Donald Campbell, 8s. 8 13 16d. in the £.
James P. Ormiston, 1s. 7 13 16d. in the £.

In the estate of John E. Gerrard, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 16th June.

SURRENDERS.

Clarissa Mackay, of Francis-street, late of Bourke-street, widow. Liabilities, £229 11s. Assets, £63. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

George S. Yarnton, of the Glebe, gentleman, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. J. S. Dowling, Judge.

PEACOCK V. LLOYD.

This action, the hearing of which was entered upon on Wednesday evening, was now resumed and concluded. It was an action upon a dishonoured cheque for the sum of £6 4s. The facts as they came out in evidence, were briefly these: Mr. Lloyd, brother of the defendant, was owner of a squatting station in Queensland called Cumbarugo, and half owner of another station called Yancey, the other half of which belonged to a Mr. Brown, who in December last sold his interest therein to the defendant. In making a final settlement Mr. Brown informed the defendant that the Cumbarugo station was indebted to the Yancey station in the sum of £6 4s. The defendant thereupon said he would give his cheque for the amount, the cheque to be held for six weeks in order to allow time to communicate with his brother, and receive a reply relative to this matter. After the lapse of six weeks, Mr. Deane (acting as the agent of Mr. Brown who had then left the colony) had the cheque presented at the bank, by instruction of Mrs. Brown. Payment was refused, with the statement that the defendant had closed his account. Notice of dishonour was then sent to defendant, and the cheque was passed to Mr. Peacock, the present holder, who gave value for it. The action has been before the Court on two previous occasions—once before Mr. Judge Dowling, and once before Mr. Judge Cheeke. In the first instance, plaintiff was nonsuited through being unprepared to prove anything, having had no legal advice; and in the second instance he was nonsuited through the absence (from illness) of the clerk who conveyed to the defendant Mr. Deane's notice that the cheque had been presented. Mr. Johnson, for defendant, now submitted that there was no proof that Mr. Brown had presented the cheque or authorised it to be presented. Further that there was no proof that the cheque had been duly presented, or, that notice of dishonour had been given. Moreover, the plaintiff became the holder of the cheque after notice of dishonour had been given, and therefore took the risk of non-payment. Mr. Johnson also submitted that no consideration had been received by his client for the cheque. Mr. Cory replied upon these points, but his Honor, feeling that the case had not been clearly made out, ordered a nonsuit to be entered.

DENT V. MANTON.

Plaintiff, a ship carpenter, claimed £10, the balance of an account alleged to be due to him for fitting up the ship Lindesys, under contract, in November last. A condition of the contract was that plaintiff should obtain the certificate of the captain's approval of the work. Plaintiff had not got that certificate, and he was therefore nonsuited.

FOLEY V. BENNETT.

Plaintiff was a bill-sticker, and he sued for £1 for bill-sticking at the last municipal election. He averred that he was employed by a man named Biggs on account of Bennett, and that when, after the election, he presented his bill to Bennett, he said that he would see that witness should be paid if the work was done. The work had been done. A witness named Biggs stated that defendant had not authorised him to employ the plaintiff. Bennett said, when asked to become a candidate, that he would have nothing to do with the election, "but, at all events," witness "brought him out." Plaintiff nonsuited.

M'LENNAN V. VAUGHAN.

Plaintiff's case was that he bought a public-house lamp, and the iron work belonging to it, at an auction sale conducted by defendant, in March last. The goods were knocked down to him for £1; but when, at the close of the sale he tendered the amount, delivery of the articles was refused. He valued the lamp and fittings at £8; and another witness, a gas-fitter, valued the lamp alone as being worth £2 10s. Defendant deposed that he sold the lamp only; and his testimony in this respect was corroborated by other witnesses. Verdict for defendant.

CARMICHAEL V. BRADY.

In this case a witness named Howard, who at a former sitting of the Court produced a receipt for £12, being an amount in excess of the sum claimed, was called but did not now appear. His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff, and intimated that he should keep the receipt in his possession.

FORRESTER V. JONES.

Plaintiff claimed 7s. 6d. balance of charge for repairing a watch, on the 17th of June 1863. Defendant stated that he had paid £1 15s. for the work which had been badly performed, and refused to pay the amount which he regarded as an overcharge. Verdict for plaintiff 7s. 6d.

KAIN V. M'DONALD.

Plaintiff, a carcase butcher, sued for £51 3s. 11d., money advanced to defendant to enable him to open a butcher's shop, and also in payment of accounts for mutton owing by defendant to other butchers. The plaintiff alleged that he supplied defendant with beef, and that his bills for which were paid weekly. Defendant was unknown in the trade, and plaintiff guaranteed the payment of his accounts to the mutton and veal butchers who dealt with defendant. A number of butchers' bills, made out in Kain's name, were put in evidence; they were for meat supplied to defendant, and had been paid by Kain. Plaintiff's testimony was corroborated by that of other witnesses. Plaintiff also swore that the only money he received from defendant was in payment of his own weekly accounts for beef, and that the amounts paid by him to other butchers for mutton, &c., were never included in those statements. Defendant's case was that he had been induced to go into business by Kain, who had rented a shop and served him with meat. He was taken ill soon after he went into the shop, and for some time afterwards all moneys received in the business were paid to Kain, who, as defendant's affirmation went, told him, on his recovery to health, that everything was all right and settled. Some months afterwards there was a disagreement between them, and then it was that plaintiff made his present demand. Kain was not a partner. Defendant produced no account of what he had paid Kain, but vaguely stated that plaintiff had received all the money. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

BREAKWELL V. LAVERS.

Plaintiff sued for the balance of an account for plumbing work done by him. Two witnesses were called, who stated that the work had been well done, and that the charges were reasonable. Defendant objected that the work had been left incomplete; that plaintiff had overcharged; and that his prices were too high. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 10s.

The other cases on the list were either postponed or struck out through the non-attendance of parties.

The Court adjourned until eleven o'clock to-day.

GOULBURN SESSIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Court commenced here on the 6th instant, before Judge Meymott, Mr. Templeton conducting the business for the Crown.

William Asquith was indicted for stealing three head of cattle, the property of John Jackson Waddel, of Collector, on the 3rd May last.

The prisoner, soon after the cattle had been missed, was seen driving them towards Gundaroo; and the case being otherwise clear against him, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Walsh.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Smithers, Levey, Ross, Argent, and Peden.

Fifteen prisoners (three being remands) were brought before the Bench. Three were discharged, and two were remanded.

Henry H. Cust and Louisa Mary Bain (or Beane), were charged with having on the 5th April last, feloniously forged and uttered a cheque purporting to be drawn by Edye Manning on the Bank of New South Wales for the sum of £302 12s. 10d., and on the 6th April, a cheque for £367 0s. 5d., also purporting to be drawn by Edye Manning on the Bank of New South Wales. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Roberts, Messrs. Redman, Carroll, and Dillon appearing on behalf of the prisoners. Detective Elliott deposed that, on the 28th April, he apprehended Bain on another charge, at her residence at Woolahra, and on searching the premises found a tin box, which she said had been left there by a Mrs. Haswell, containing among other things a tracing of a cheque for £7 13s. 10d., drawn on the Bank of New South Wales by Edye Manning, dated the 18th February, 1864, in favour of Levick and Co.—[he produced the original cheque, which was given to him at the office of the Inspector-General of Police]—two pieces of tracing paper, on which Mr. Manning's signature was copied—three cheques, purporting to be signed Edye Manning, one filled up for £397 3s. 4d., another for £187 2s. 4d., and the third not filled up—a piece of paper on which the name William Atkinson (the name under which a man named Haswell, under committal for forging and uttering Nash's cheque of £2400, had taken his passage to California) and a number of other papers and cheques, some signed and others not; on the 13th May he apprehended Cust at a house at Camperdown (where also was the prisoner Bain, who on the previous day was committed for trial on the charge for which she was apprehended, and admitted to bail), on a warrant in which he was charged with having forged and uttered a cheque for £441, purporting to be drawn by J. D. M'Lean; found in his pockets ten £10 notes, four £5 notes, and twenty-three £1 notes, with a small sum in silver; three of the £10 notes were of the Bank of Australasia, and seven of the Bank of New South Wales. Mr. Edye Manning deposed that for many years he has had an account in the Bank of New South Wales; the cheques, for £302 12s. 10d. and £367 0s. 5d., are forgeries; his signature is so well imitated on them that, standing alone, he would have taken it for his own; these (the cheques found in the box) were not signed by him nor with his consent; the tracing produced is a *fac simile* of a genuine cheque. Thomas M'Carthy, paying teller in the Bank of New South Wales, deposed that the cheques produced (£302 12s. 10d. and £367 0s. 5d.) were presented to and paid by him, but whether to a man or a woman he is not able to remember; the first he paid in thirty £10 and two £1 notes, the second in twenty £10, thirty-three £5, and two £1 notes; has no record of the numbers of the notes paid for those cheques and it is impossible to recognise any of them. Edward Field, clerk and collector to Messrs. Levick and Co., deposed that the cheque (produced by Elliott) for £7 13s. 10d. he received on the 18th February, from Mr. Manning, and handed it the same day to Mr. Sandy; no one but himself saw the cheque from the time it left Mr. Manning's hands until he gave it to Mr. Sandy; the tracing produced is a *fac simile* of the cheque. James Sandy, of the firm of Levick and Co., deposed that the cheque he received of last witness he handed to the bookkeeper for payment into the bank in the usual course of business. John Mason, bookkeeper to Messrs. Levick and Co., deposed that on the 18th February he received from Mr. Sandy a cheque of Mr. Manning's for £7 13s. 10d., and on the same day paid it to account in the Commercial Bank. Other witnesses were examined, whose evidence has no bearing upon the forged cheques. Mr. Redman submitted that the evidence disclosed no case for the consideration of a jury. Mr. Roberts, on the contrary, declared it as complete a case as ever came before a Court. Mr. Ross committed the prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Argent said that in this case as in that of Courtenay and others, committed by Mr. Ross a few days ago, he wholly differed from the decision, for not only is there no evidence of the forging and uttering, but there is no trace of the proceeds. Mr. Dillon asked that Bain might be admitted to bail. Refused.

John Broeso, a Mauritian, was charged with having stolen sundry articles of wearing apparel, found in his possession, and said to be the property of a South Sea Islander called Charlie. The Bench declined to take the evidence of the prosecutor, but sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned one month for not satisfying the Bench as to his possession of the property.

Catherine Richards was summarily convicted of stealing a night dress, valued at 3s., the property of Rachel Creighton, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

William Fawcett was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, being illegally upon the premises of Robert Lenehan, of Market-street.

George A. Shaw was committed to take his trial for having obtained of Elisabeth Langley, in whose house he lodged, the sum of £1 15s., by way of loan, on the pretence that he is a squatter having large stations, which it appears he is not.

A lad only ten years of age, was found guilty of stealing a shilling from W. Ewing, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned in the lockup until the rising of the Court.

James Walsh, alias Geary, was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, for having, at Camden, in the month of November last, stolen two horses the property of Charles Cowper, the younger. Prisoner was apprehended at Penrith on the 23rd May. The evidence traced the horses to the possession of prisoner and a man named Prior (who has already been convicted, and is under sentence), and one of them was sold by Walsh to Mr. M. M. Cohen, of Burwood, on the 15th December, and the other to Mr. Knight, of Sydney, horse-dealer, on the 8th of the same month.

Michael Booth, found guilty of having wilfully broken the windows of Robert Matchet, was ordered to pay 40s., the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Sarah Graham, an old vagrant, found drunk, was sent to gaol for one month.

John Walker was fined 10s. for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were thirty cases, ten of which were postponed and fourteen were not prosecuted. Henry Bradford was fined 20s. on the prosecution of the inspector of nuisances, for having allowed offensive matter to soak from his premises. One person was fined 4s. 6d. and two others 10s. each on the prosecution of the inspector of hackney carriages for breaches of the municipal by-laws.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. M. Asher and Mr. T. Spence.

Charles Golding, for drunkenness and use of obscene language on the Lane Cove Road, was fined 20s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned for three days.

John Hawkins, cook of the brig Spartan, was fined 20s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours' imprisonment, for disorderly conduct on board.

Hugh Macdonald and William Garside, who had come from Brisbane by the Yarra Yarra steamer, were charged with refusing to pay their fares of £3 each. On account of Garside's wife having been robbed of the money, the case against him was not pressed, but M'Donald was ordered to pay the £3, and in default levy and distress or imprisonment for three days.

Rebecca Lodgeman appeared on summons charged with having assaulted Elizabeth Hughes by spitting in her face. Fined 10s., with costs.

Ann Gill, of Harrington-street, was fined 10s. with costs for using indecent language towards Elizabeth Grice; in default of payment to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Thomas Willmott, on remand, charged with attempting to commit suicide on board the steamer Souchays by cutting his throat with a lancet, was again remanded, as he was still confined to the gaol hospital, and not in a fit state to be removed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at eleven o'clock.

MOTIONS AND PETITIONS.—Healy v. Cornish, injunction motion (part heard); Wyse v. Heggarty (part heard); Rattray v. Blanchard, demurrer; Broughton v. Rodd, motion for decree.

TERM LIST.

MOTIONS, &c.—Exparte Backhouse, prohibition; exparte Fahey, rule nisi; Spring v. Glass, rule nisi.

In consequence of Mr. Justice Milford being engaged in chambers and equity business, and Mr Justice Wise in the Jury Court, the Court will not sit in Banco until 2 o'clock.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

Ca. sa. motions.
Motions for rehearing.
Interpleader.—Quinlan v. Blanchard.

CAUSE LIST.

2190 Harris v. Blackman
2194 Fitz v. Jageiman
2195 Mehan v. Mulroney
2196 Price v. Lester
2198 Roberts v. Nixon
2199 Roberts v. Riordon.
2204 Anderson and another v. Mason
2213 Cole v. Coifield
2217 Wood v. Powell
2225 Gray v. Brittain
2238 Piper v. Dixson
2246 Smith v. Barker.

THE FLOODS.

(*From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*)

SINCE our previous issue the river has continued to fall at the rate of about two feet per day, and the back-water ceased rising on Monday evening, but it had then attained a height and extent of surface far greater than even that obtained in February last. The water was quite up to the rails of the line between Devonshire and Elgin streets, and beyond that to Telarah hill down to about seventeen feet over the proper level. The line was covered. The back-water forced its way up Devonshire-street as far as Mr. W. Clark's, and several of the houses in that street, and the lanes and paddocks about, had from one to three feet of water on their floors. It extended on the race-course over a portion of the running-ground, and covered the weighing-yard beneath the grand stand. On Monday evening the current in Hall's Creek changed its course, and slowly receded into the river. By Tuesday evening the back water had thus been lessened about one foot. Not having a strong and rapid current behind to force the flood down the creek as there was to force it upwards, its subsidence must be very slow, and a long time must elapse before all the ground it covers will be again visible, or fit for cultivation. A large quantity of drift wood and floating rubbish has collected against the piles of the bridge over the Wallis' Creek cutting, and spreads over much of the surface of the outlet, and in some degree impedes the downward flow of the backwater.

From the Horseshoe Bend the flood has almost entirely cleared away—only Odd-street and the paddocks on one side of it, and the gardens on the other, being now covered. Such of the residents as were compelled by the flood to leave their homes, have thus been enabled to return to them—the inconvenience of damp rooms and muddy paths being the greatest they have now to suffer.

The Paterson was never before known to rise so fast as it did on the present occasion. On the Woodville estate, a dam that had just been erected by Mr. Croaker and the tenants was carried away. Between thirty and forty men have been for the last six weeks engaged in constructing this dam, and on the Saturday, the day after its destruction, there was to have been a gathering of the farmers of the Woodville estate, and a dinner, or something of the kind given, to celebrate the completion of the work. The dam was formed of clay, was sixty feet thick at the base, and twenty at the top—over which a roadway was formed. The cost of its construction was estimated at about £300. It resisted the water successfully until it covered the top, and began to flow over it, when after a short time the dam gave way, and the water pouring through the gap thus made, Woodville and Wallalong were soon under water.

The weather since Saturday morning has continued to be all that could be desired. On Tuesday, the appearance of the sky for a few hours was somewhat threatening, but a strong westerly wind set in, and has since prevailed—drying up the streets with its usual rapidity; clouds of dust were blown about in High-street yesterday by the wind.

At several places along the river's banks, large land slips have occurred during this flood, chiefly on the bank nearest the channel, and in the bends of the river. At Pitnacree ferry, about half-an-acre was washed horizontally into the river, to a distance thirty yards from its natural position, and having got so far it sank in about twenty-five feet of water, the trees growing on it still maintaining their upright position. The loss sustained by owners of land liable to be thus washed away is becoming very considerable, and it is generally deemed that if the large trees on the river's banks were cut away, much of it would be prevented.

THE PATERSON.

Our district has again been visited by another disastrous inundation. All our alluvial land is again flooded; the hopes of our farmers, so far as the wheat crop is concerned, are all destroyed. The destruction to property by this visitation must be fearful; great quantities of maize, lucerne, potatoes, pumpkins, and other produce must be destroyed. The oldest inhabitants state that they never witnessed such a rapid rise of the river as occurred on this occasion. The river rose to within three feet of the August flood in 1857. The morning of Thursday (June 3rd) dawned with a gloomy and threatening atmosphere. A mizzling rain commenced a little before noon, falling much heavier towards evening; soon after dark it poured down in fearful torrents, with a heavy wind blowing from the south. The rain continued pouring down the whole night, but the storm abated a little during Friday forenoon, but increased again with renewed violence soon after noon, and continued during the remainder of the day, inundating the whole face of the country. The storm again abated shortly after dark, but several very heavy showers fell during the night. The river, which on Thursday evening was at its usual level, had risen to about seventeen feet on Friday morning, and it continued to rise throughout the day with fearful rapidity; and by midnight on Friday it had attained its greatest height, when it must have been about forty feet above its usual level. It began to recede a little after two o'clock on Saturday morning, and by daylight had gone down about two feet, and by Saturday evening to about six feet. The river overflowed its banks at the Wesleyan Chapel early on Friday morning, nearly covering the whole flat lying between the Wesleyan Chapel and the Bush Inn. The water surrounded Mr. Horsely's mill, but did not enter. The houses occupied by Messrs. Simpson, Edwards, Burgess, and Fry, were all inundated, the occupants of which had left, and sought refuge in the Bush Inn. The water nearly reached the top of the second floor of Mr. Terry's mill. All the residents of this locality had to leave their habitations. The water from the river flowed up Brown's Creek, overflowed the recently-planted orange orchard near the old bridge, and covered the brick house at the end. There must have been thirty feet of water over the old bridge. The water was within a few inches of entering Mr. Wilson's new inn. At the Queen's Wharf the river overflowed its banks and covered all the flat. There were seven or eight feet of water upon the road in the hollow below the parsonage. The Rev. Mr. Addams's lucerne paddock, Mr. Wilson's paddocks, and the other low lands in that vicinity were all covered with water. The greater portion of the Duninald and Tocal estates was covered with water. There was five or six feet of water upon the top of Tocal Bridge. We have not been able to learn any particulars of the extent of the damage done by the flood. We have had no communication with the upper portions of the district as yet. We have not heard of any loss of life occurring through the flood. We have received no mail to day.

Sunday.—The weather is beautifully fine to-day. The river is going down fast, most of the water is drained off the land; the river is now running within its banks. We have received no news from the upper portions of the district; we have received no mail to-day.

Monday.—No mail to-day; we have received no mail since Friday. The weather continues fine, but fears are entertained that it will not be of long continuance, the sun's rays seem too warm for the time of year. The river has gone down considerably, but is now at a standstill, being now about sixteen feet above its usual level. We hear the river at Clark's crossing-place was within two feet from the top of the bridge, consequently the river must have been nearly fifty feet above its usual level; no damage was done to the bridge by the flood. Great quantities of maize damaged or destroyed. Mr. Smith, of Tillimby, estimates his loss at 600 bushels of maize, besides other produce; and the other settlers on that estate will be losers to an equal extent. Great loss must have been sustained by the proprietors of the Tocal and Duninald Estates, both estates being nearly covered with water, which appeared as one vast lake. The settlers upon Webber's Creek have been great losers by the water. Great quantities of maize have been destroyed there, and the fearful current of water has completely washed the soil away wherever it had been ploughed. The same may be said of the whole valley of both the Paterson and Allyn—not a settler but has sustained some considerable loss by this fearful inundation. Many of the settlers had prepared some small patches of land for wheat, and several had sown it, but nearly all the land that was prepared is washed away to the depth that it was ploughed,—even the land that was not reached by the water of the river is washed away, such was the violence of the storm of rain that fell on this occasion. Such a fearful storm was never known by any inhabitant here. What with the present loss of the chiefest portions of our maize crop, the loss of the wheat crop, and almost a failure in the tobacco crop, our farmers are placed in a pitiful position, and great misery will be entailed upon them; and to add to this distressing circumstance in which they are placed, there are no hopes of any wheat harvest next season. It has now become a question what are our farmers to do?

FLOOD IN THE PATERSON RIVER.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the flood in the Paterson River:—"The Paterson River has been up—much higher than the February flood; and at some places the back water was quite as high as the August 1857 flood. The water broke over the river bank in many places on account of an embankment being thrown up across an old water-course and the Government road by Clifden and Woodville. The water was over the Albion, Clifden, Lochgoyle, and Iona estates; in fact it covered a great deal of the Green Wattle Estate, but on Friday night and Saturday morning the embankment, which has taken between thirty and forty men three weeks to make, gave way, which relieve the above estates. By Sunday morning the river had fallen a little—about ten inches; and this morning (Monday) the river has fallen altogether six feet three inches.

FLOOD IN THE WILLIAMS.

It is our sad duty again to chronicle another of these awful visitations which it has pleased the Almighty to send us. As yet we are glad to hear no lives have been lost, though from the evidences which have reached us, many families must have been endangered. About noon on Thursday it commenced to rain, gently at first, but during the night it poured as if the flood-gates of Heaven were let loose, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Towards morning it abated in fury, but the river had risen in the meanwhile, and, when day dawned, was rushing with fearful velocity past the township. The rain still continued, and the water rose. About eight o'clock Mr. Dark's barge was torn from her fastenings, but was secured about three quarters of a mile down the river. During the day, tables, chairs, corn, corn-stalks, tubs, pumpkins, &c., were continually being carried past the township. Attempts were made by different persons to rescue several valuable articles, but were rendered futile by the rapidity of the current. About half-past seven p.m. the chimney of Mr. Achurch's steam mill fell, completely crushing in its descent the boiler-shed, and depressing the boiler in its bed nearly a foot. The main steam pipe was snapped asunder, besides several other things of minor importance. The real extent of damage to the premises cannot be exactly ascertained, owing to the amount of bricks and rubbish scattered about. About four o'clock on Saturday morning the waters had reached their maximum—three feet under the flood of 1857. The inmates of two houses adjoining the Commercial Inn were forced to decamp with their movables. We also understand the boiler of Mr. Dark's steam mill was displaced, and the piping injured. In Brookfield the damage done was considerable. All the cultivation was under water, and consequently the growing crops thereon were destroyed. Most of the forward corn has been gathered in, but none of the late; this is all spoiled. Many of the farmers had potatoes in large quantities; these, together with everything else within the reach of the destroying element, contributed to the vast mass of general wreck. We have as yet heard nothing of what damage was done below us, but I have no doubt most of the late corn is rendered unfit for market. Large quantities of oranges from Oakendale went down Tumble-down Creek towards the river, plainly showing that the water was a good height there. The Union Bridge, between Brookfield and Dungog, and Tumble-down Bridge, between here and Hinton, were dismantled. Since noon on Saturday the water has receded but slowly, we suppose owing to the Hunter being also up. Yesterday morning it had reached the level of the last fresh. This morning (Monday) it had not reached high water mark by a foot, we suppose in consequence of the Hunter.

FLOOD AT STROUD.

I am sorry to have to state that this district has again been visited with another flood with such disastrous results as to surpass any that have taken place since the flood of August, '57. It commenced to rain slightly in the forenoon of Thursday last, and continued on the increase as the day wore on; in the evening and whole of the night it came down in torrents, with a dreadful gale blowing from the south, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In the morning the wind changed to the north-east, from whence it continued to blow with a heavy fall of rain, during the day. Towards the night it again got round to the south, and blew for an hour with the same violence as on the former evening, when it ceased, and the rain likewise. The river and creeks during the whole time continued on the rise, and at seven o'clock on Friday evening they reached their highest, and were in some parts within one foot of being as high as in '57. The flood has done great destruction to the late maize crop, having laid it flat to the ground in some places. Fences have been clean swept away; pumpkins and other vegetables were to be seen floating down the stream. The winter crop of potatoes has been also swept out of the ground, and the soil has been carried off to the depth of the plough, which had been turned up for the reception of the wheat-sowing. The present disaster has effected the farmers in this part with greater distress than those which have visited here of late. Those who had lost their wheat crop by the rust were now depending on the maize crop, and that has now been totally destroyed. The water rose several feet in the receiving stores at Booral, and damaged a deal of maize, belonging to Messrs. M'Rae, Crick, and several settlers, which had been stored there for shipping to Sydney. I have also heard that Mr. Snape has had a large punt swamped on the Myall during the late gale, but no lives lost. Accounts from the interior have not reached hand yet; it is feared they have had a share of the present calamity.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.—It is told of a well-known American map-agent out here that, on a recent trip, in the interior of the island, he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. Being more prudent than to carry money in the country, they failed in making a haul. "But," said our Yankee, "I have some splendid maps of the island along with me, which I would like to show you;" and, in a twinkling, he was off his horse, had a map stuck up on a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the banditti a map, pocketed the money, and resumed his journey, better-off for the encounter.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

A STANZA FOR TOBACCO SMOKERS.—A Scotch lady, who has more reverence for the inspiration she draws from Helicon, than that imported from Havannah, writes in the following style of the patrons of the weed:—

May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps his chimney burning.
May each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes would choke her,
And none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker.

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PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

REPORT OF THE INNER LIFE OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BY DR. F. CAMPBELL.

[Extracted from the appendix of the second Progress Report from the Select Committee on the present state and management of Lunatic Asylums.]

(Continued.)

Increase of Insanity.—In the year 1849 I had occasion to make some inquiries as to the proportion of the insane to the sane population of the colony, seeing that considerable anxiety was felt and expressed then, as now, by very many intelligent persons, on account of the so-called rapid and appalling increase of insanity; and this anxiety was gradually becoming converted into painful alarm by the promulgation of undigested conjectures, and even bold but groundless assertions, that the ratio of madness to sanity of mind, among the inhabitants of the colony, was so high as to implicate *one* in every *four hundred*. These conjectures, if true, would have been a subject of gloomy solicitude; but the statistics of lunacy exhibited no such startling results, as may be seen by the following tables.

The population of the colony still continued in some degree to be distinguished into two great civil classes—the convict and the free. By the convict class is to be understood in this inquiry all persons who came to the colony in that condition; and by the free, all the whites who had been born in, or had immigrated to it from other countries. The table below, which was framed to exhibit the correct proportion of the insane appertaining to each civil class, shows in 1846, when the census was taken, that the prisoner population consisted of 37,862 individuals, male and female; and that of this number the insane amounted to eighty-four, which results in the high rate of one lunatic in every 450 of that class. In the same year the free population amounted to 149,551 persons, male and female; and, strange to say, there were also eighty-four of them insane, so that the ratio of the insane to the sane of the *free* population is one in every 1780! It is painful, therefore, that in the course of another census, when these civil distinctions had become blended in one, it was discovered to have increased at an alarming rate, and raised the ratio of the general population to about one in every 400. To understand the cause of this increase would involve an inquiry of too intricate and voluminous a nature for this paper.

Table I., shewing the proportion of insanity in the bond population of New South Wales, according to the census taken on 2nd March, 1846.—Number of bond population on 2nd March, 1846: male, 9921; female, 917; total, 10,838. Number of bond lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, on 2nd March, 1846: male, 24; female, 15; total, 39. Proportion of insanity:—Male, one in 413; female, 1 in 61; total, 1 in 277.

Table II., shewing the proportion of insanity in the bond and emancipated population of New South Wales, according to the census taken on 2nd March, 1846. Number of the bond and freed in the population of New South Wales, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 32,458; female, 404; total, 37,862. Number of lunatics, bond and freed, in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 56; female, 28; total, 84. Proportion of insanity:—Male, 1 in 579; female, 1 in 193; total, 1 in 450.

Table III., showing the proportion of insanity in the emancipated population of New South Wales, according to the census taken on 2nd March, 1846. Number of emancipists in the population of New South Wales, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 22,537; female, 4487; total, 27,024. Number of lunatics, emancipists, in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 32; female, 13; total, 45. Proportion of insanity:—Male, 1 in 704; female, 1 in 345; total, 1 in 600.

Table IV., showing the proportion of insanity in the population who arrived free, or were born in the colony of New South Wales, according to the census taken on 2nd March, 1846.—Number arrived free or born in the colony of the population, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 80,115; female, 69,436; total, 149,551. Number of lunatics arrived free or born in the colony, in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban, on 2nd March, 1846:—Male, 41; female, 43; total, 84. Proportion of insanity:—Male, 1 in 1951; female, 1 in 1614; total, 1 in 1780.

After considering the striking facts shown in these tables, it is scarcely necessary to add that both classes in those days had good grounds for exulting in the pre-eminent salubrity of their climate. For although to the one this could never of itself, salubrious as it *is*, be capable of evolving those matchless results without the co-operation of at least an average rate of endemic morality—yet to the other, in which the degrading consequences of a less pure ethnology rankled with ceaseless poignancy in the soul, elaborated in the constitution a predisposition to diseased action of the heart, and engendered the elements of psychoses by enfeebling the energy of the vital and mental organs, the transcendent healthiness of the climate must exert a decided influence in moderating the rate of insanity, high as it. If reliable data could be obtained it might be shown, what will one day no doubt be an established fact, that in countries where these civil divisions still exist, the one class is in all its bearings the analogue of civilised society, in which the majority of mental diseases flow from *moral* causes; while the other naturally represents the lowest degree of civilisation, over whose psychopathies *physical* causes predominate. This is the relative state of the case with respect to the nature of the causes of insanity in the upper and lower ranks of European society.

If New South Wales were placed in the same moral circumstances as other countries, with respect to the civil condition of all its inhabitants—which desideratum it will take a century to reach; and it is on this principle only that the ratio of insanity ought to be considered here—the probability arising to each individual in respect to his liability to lunacy would be nearly twice as low as in the most favoured country in the world. They would enjoy the blessings of immunity from this direful calamity to an extent which is not approximated by any people on earth. For while in the old nations of the northern hemisphere the ratio which the lunatic bears to sane populations, under the most propitious circumstances, is, at the best, about 1 in 700 or 800; the people here in the sane civil condition enjoy the distant chances of the low proportions I have stated above. These facts are so surprising, and of such promise to our offspring, that it may not be presumptuous to compare them with the statistics of some of the countries to which allusion has been made.

It is not long since it was stated that in England and Wales there are "more than 26,516 persons of unsound mind." These returns, however, the report candidly avows "are notoriously imperfect, falling far short of the actual amount." Of these 26,516 insane nearly 5000 belong to the higher and middle classes of society, and about 21,516 are paupers.

In a late report on the district, local, and private asylums in Ireland, the total number of insane persons in that country amounts to 12,397. The number of lunatic poor in Scotland, according to a late return, 3413. In both countries the private patients are not taken into the account, which is a matter of little consequence in the general calculation. Therefore the correct amount of lunatics, compared with the population, is—in England and Wales, 1 in 577; in Ireland, 1 in 659; and in Scotland, 1 in 767. Furthermore, in France the ratio is 1 in 795; in the Rhenish provinces, 1 in 666; in New York, 1 in 702; in Norway, 1 in 550; and ten years later (in 1835), it had increased to one in 334 individuals of the population! The ratio at the present date has diminished to 550, as stated above. It is worth remarking on this extraordinary and sudden increase of insanity that, according to Professor Holst, who was appointed by the Government to inquire into and report on the cause of this alarming circumstance, it was caused *by a great increase of intemperance, consequent on the abolition of the duty on spirits*. It is sad to think that now, in 1863, we find ourselves almost as high—at least approaching the alarmingly high rate of lunacy in Norway in 1835.

Table V. shews the proportion of the natives of different countries now in Tarban Lunatic Asylum, with the nearest approximate number of the principal denominations of Christianity and the number of Pagans:—Country: England, 120; Ireland, 176; Scotland, 27; Wales, 5; Australia, 47; New Zealand, 1; China, 9; Germany, 14; Italy, 4; France, 1; Portugal, 1; Sweden, 1; Aboriginal—Australia, 2; America, 1; Asia Minor, 1; Solomon Islands, 1: total 411. Religion: Protestants of various denominations, 177; Roman Catholic, 221; Greek, 1; Presbyterian, 34; Pagan, 12: total, 411.

Table VI.—Table shewing the aggregate number of patients in Tarban Lunatic Asylum, from 1st January, 1848, to 24th August, 1863, both inclusive, with total admissions, transfers, and deaths for the same period:—Number of patients who have been treated in the asylum since 1848, 2074; admissions, 1924; discharges, 978; transfers to Parramatta, 428; died, 257. Per-centage of discharges on total curable and incurable admissions, 50·82; on the aggregate curable admissions only, 76·15; of transfers on admissions, 22·24; of transfers on aggregate number, 20·63; of deaths on admissions, 13·35; of deaths on aggregate number, 12·4.

Table VII. shews the daily average number of patients treated in the Tarban Lunatic Asylum, and the percentage of cures in each year, from 1848 to 1858 inclusive.

Table VIII.—Shewing the number of cases admitted into the Tarban Lunatic Asylum, and the percentage of recoveries on the admissions during each year, from 1848 to 1854 inclusive:—1848—42 males, 13 females. Total, 55; per-centage of cures, 56·36.
1849—males, 51; females, 27. Total, 78; 35·89.
1850—males, 62; females, 30. Total, 92; 32·60.
1851—males, 50; females, 35. Total, 85; 37·64.
1852—males, 70; females, 31. Total, 101; 36·63.
1853—males, 71; females, 52. Total, 123; 38·21.
1854—males, 94; females, 48. Total, 142; 37·32.
Mean, 96·57; 39·23.

Table IX.—Exhibiting the per-centage of recoveries on the curable cases admitted into the Tarban Lunatic Asylum, during each of two years, taken indiscriminately from the ten cases of the foregoing tables. 1850—Average daily number of cases treated: males, 64; females, 49: total, 113. Number of cases admitted: males, 62; females, 30: total, 92. Number of supposed curable cases admitted: males, 29; females, 13: total, 42. Number of cures, on the average daily number under treatment, 26·43. Per-centage of recoveries, upon the curable cases admitted, 71. 1854—Average daily number of cases treated: males, 120; females, 73; total, 193. Number of cases admitted: males, 94; females, 48: total, 142. Number of supposed curable cases admitted: males, 46; females, 30: total, 76. Number of cures, on the average daily number under treatment, 27.45. Per-centage of recoveries, upon the curable cases admitted, 70. Supplement.—1862—Average daily number of cases treated: males, 205; females, 122: total, 327. Number of cases admitted: males, 103; females, 74: total, 177. Number of supposed curable cases admitted: males, 70; females, 38: total, 118. Number of cures, on the average daily number under treatment, 23·05. Per-centage of recoveries, upon the curable cases admitted, 78.

Table X. is important, exhibiting the measure of success in different lunatic asylums in Europe compared with that of the lunatic asylum, Tarban Creek, New South Wales, from the year 1848 to 1854 inclusive.

Table X. is intended, by way of appendix to my evidence before the Select Committee on Lunatic Asylums, to exhibit the daily condition and movements of the inmates of the Tarban Lunatic Asylum during the seven years ending December, 1854, and, at the same time, to furnish a correct notion of the degree of success which has resulted from the general management, compared with the state of the asylums of other countries. In constructing them, every care has been taken to avoid error or involuntary fallacy. The cures are computed on the number under treatment on each day in the year, including those sent to Parramatta. The sum of the daily numbers, added together and divided by 365, gives the daily average number of inmates in the asylum throughout the twelvemonth. This method is adopted here, because it is considered by the highest authorities in the matters to be the fairest way of arriving at the true per-centage of recoveries. The rule is now generally followed in England. The rule, however, is a fallacy, a cure can only be effected in the *curable*.

With reference to the proportion of cures effected, whether the per-centage be on the total number of inmates under treatment, on the whole admissions in each year, or on the supposed curable admissions only, I feel an excusable pride in being able to shew that, notwithstanding its many acknowledged drawbacks, the Tarban Lunatic Asylum has at least kept pace with the best appointed hospitals for the cure of the insane in Europe, where their fundamental regulations are on equal terms; where they differ is shewn in a separate table.

According to a regulation of St. Luke's Hospital for the cure of insanity, and the invariable practice at Bethlem Hospital, no applicant is admitted who is not judged to be perfectly curable, upon a rigid personal examination, and a satisfactory history of the individual. The candidate is subject to nine objections, any one of which is fatal to his admission.

The operation of this rule develops a truth of the highest value in the treatment of insanity. It proves, among other facts, that when disorders of the mental functions are submitted early to salutary influences, the recoveries amount to 70 and 80 in the hundred. It would appear to show also, that, acting on the same principle, any other asylum, consecrated to the cure of the insane, might produce an equally broad margin of recoveries. Accordingly table IX. has been framed for the purpose of practically determining this postulate in the Tarban Lunatic Asylum; but I have only been able to avail myself of one of the nine objections to be overcome at St. Luke's, since I am obliged, from the nature of the institution, to admit every case that presents, and mostly without a syllable of history to guide my choice, or throw light on the obscure nature of the malady. Two years have been taken indiscriminately from the seven, and the selection made from the patients actually admitted during each of those two years. The table, it is true, is only an *ex post facto* proof; but the great truth it embraces, of the curability of insanity, when subjected to early treatment, is only the more confirmed, by the additional fact its construction has evolved—that most of the remainder of the curable patients admitted in the above period, but who are not included in the number of recoveries in their respective years, were cured in the first and second quarters of the ensuing year.

The regulations of the Bethlem Hospital are somewhat less restrictive. There the patients are treated for one year, and if not cured at the end of that term, they are discharged, the officers having the power to retain, for a few months longer, any case that may be in progress of recovery. But in regard to the character of the admissions, the same extreme elective particularity is followed.

I ought not to omit a casual observation of Dr. Conolly's bearing on this topic—to the question put to him by Mr. Briscoe. "How then do you explain that so small a proportion of cases in the Surry Asylum are cured? I believe it would be found that the averages are taken upon the number *resident* in the asylum, and as the number of the incurable cases keeps accumulating, the proportion of recoveries *seems* to be less than it is; but if you take the proportion of cures upon the patients admitted, where the disorder has not lasted twelve months, I think you will find that, generally speaking, the cures are about 50 per cent. They are sometimes stated as being higher, and sometimes lower. I have examined a great many reports, and I think it will be safe to say that from 40 to 50 per cent. of *recent* cases recover."* In the same report, Dr. A. J. Sutherland states the highest percentage of cures on recent cases at 69.†

Plans of Asylums.‡—In the older designs of European asylums every consideration was sacrificed to security. In the general anxiety to be secure, the comfort and the recovery of the patients were scarcely taken into account; and it is neither unjust nor unreasonable to infer from such a premiss, that the edifice was not made for the patients, but the patients *for* the edifice. In strength and massiveness of structure, combined with their internal coercive adaptations they not only were prisons, but in their gloomy seclusion, and the sombre and repulsive aspect of their exterior, appeared what they were, as unequivocally as if their character were engraved on their door-posts.

In the construction of mad-houses it should ever be borne in mind that numberless lunatics sent to asylums have their senses, their perceptions, and their feelings, as acute and perfect as those who are sane; that even the intellectual or knowing faculties of some, as in moral mania, are entirely unclouded—that the primary intention of the admission of all is restoration—and that every circumstance bearing upon, or likely to influence, their future process of thought, down to the external appearance of the building, should have an air of simplicity, cheerfulness, and familiarity, conducing to evoke pleasant anticipations, rather than hopeless confinement, with the terrifying characters of prison emblazoned on every door and window.

Security is confessedly one of the principal ends to be attained in the construction of hospitals for the insane; but no useful or elevating principle should be sacrificed for it, and the means of achieving that object should be skilfully concealed. An hospital of this kind may be secure, and yet be so arranged as to comprehend all the elements of cheerfulness, freedom, and domesticity, without the appearance of studied security. This is a consideration of the highest importance. If we would be successful we must possess the means of success. In the treatment of insanity we can only influence the mind through the organ of its manifestations; therefore the senses should be consulted in all matters that have a direct or indirect bearing upon the cure, the comfort, and the happiness of the miserable inmates. The temper of a lunatic is as liable to be chafed and irritated by the appearance of imprisonment obtruded upon him, wherever his eyes wander, as by the consciousness of security suggested to his mind by the conviction of imprisonment itself. This is the incontrovertible reason why in an hospital for the insane, while it is rendered perfectly safe, it should also be so planned and constructed as to produce both to the eye and the conceptions of the mind all the cheering and tranquillising effects of a country residence in the midst of rich landscapes with varied aspects of surrounding nature.

These observations, imperfect as they are, would be more imperfect still if I omitted to add the following useful aphorisms on the construction of hospitals for the insane, drawn up by the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane."

1. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

2. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land devoted to gardens and pleasure-grounds for its patients. At least 100 acres should be possessed by every State Hospital, or other institution for 200 patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

3. Means should be provided to raise 10,000 gallons of water daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

4. No hospital for the insane should be built, without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians, who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

5. The highest number that can with propriety be treated in one building is 250, while 200 is a preferable maximum.

6. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

7. Every hospital, having provision for 200 or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

8. Each ward should have in it a parlour, a corridor, single lodging-rooms for patients, an associated dormitory communicating with a chamber for two attendants; a clothes-room, a bath-room, a water-closet, a dining-room, a dumb waiter, and a speaking tube leading to the kitchen, or other central part of the building.

9. No apartment should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging-rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

10. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

11. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

12. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

13. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of ascent, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

14. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

15. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving rooms for company, and apartments entirely private for the superintending physician and his family, in case that officer resides in the building.

16. The wings should be so arranged that, if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridor should be furnished at both ends with movable glazed sashes, for the free admission of both light and air.

17. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety, and economy.

18. The apartments for washing, clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

19. The drainage should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

20. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure fresh air from the external atmosphere over pipes or plates, containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which at the boiler does not exceed 212° F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

21. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating, is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane; and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

22. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building, should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

23. All water-closets should, as far as possible, be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangement, and have strong downward ventilation connected with them.

24. The floors of bath-rooms, water-closets, and basement stories, should, as far as possible, be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

25. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

26. Whenever practicable, the pleasure-grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall, so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

F. CAMPBELL, M.D., superintendent.
Tarban Lunatic Asylum, 31st August, 1863.

* Report of the Select Committee on Lunatics, &c., &c. House of Commons, April, 1859, p. 176.
† Supra, p. 178.
‡ Written in 1849.

QUEENSLAND.

By the Yarra Yarra steamer we have Brisbane papers to the 6th instant.

Sugar Cultivation.—On Saturday we were shown two very good samples of sugar grown and manufactured at Cleveland, on the estate of the Hon. Louis Hope. It is very satisfactory to those who desire to see the resources of this colony developed to have such proof from time to time of the capabilities of our soil and climate.—*Guardian*, Jue 6th.

Land Sale.—The same paper, of the 1st instant, reports that on the previous day a sale of Crown lands took place in Brisbane, when seventy-eight allotments in the county of Stanley, and different parishes, were offered for sale. There was a large attendance. The lots varied in size from ten acres to eighty-one acres, and were upset at £1 per acre. One suburban lot of two acres one rood, near Enoggera Creek, upset at £25 per acre, went to £100 per acre, and one town and one country lot were withdrawn; out of the country lands only two lots were not bid for. The bidding for the remainder was remarkably brisk. About £6000 was realised by the sale.

Dinner to the Sydney Cricketers.—The *Courier* reports that, on Saturday evening, the representatives of the two colonies met at a banquet given them at Mason's Victoria Hotel. A large booth was erected at the rear of the hotel, which was lined with flags of every description, the place being otherwise tastefully decorated. Arrangements had been made to seat ninety; but there were nearly a hundred gentlemen accommodated with seats at the long table, which occupied the whole length of the booth, whilst others were compelled, from the lateness of their arrival, to content themselves with seats at the side tables, which were placed at intervals on either side. The Hon. R. G. W. Herbert (Colonial Secretary) occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by Mr. Lawrence (captain of the Sydney eleven) and Dr. Cannan, the Queensland umpire; on his left were seated Mr. J. W. Wilkie (captain of the twenty-two), and Mr. R. Driver, M.L.A., of Sydney, the New South Wales umpire. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. Shepherd Smith, treasurer of the committee. Every description of edible usually provided on similar occasions was on the table, and had evidently been made ready by no inexperienced hand. The wines were good, and altogether perhaps a better dinner has not been served up in Queensland. It was in every way a complete success.

Capture of one of the Escaped Prisoners.—Mr. Rozea, the chief officer of the steamer Queensland, informs us that one of the four prisoners who escaped from the gaol at Rockhampton about the 12th of May last, has been recaptured by the police. He was taken on the road from Rockhampton to Gladstone, while making his way to the latter place.—*Courier*.

From the *Courier's* Notes of the Week of Saturday last, we quote as follows:—

The most important topic of the week is the "Budget," which was delivered by the Colonial Treasurer, last evening. As compared with his first effort, in the second session of 1863, the financial statement of this year was creditable to Mr. Moffatt, for its clearness; the hon. member having studied to make himself understood by the Assembly with the least possible trouble to themselves. On other grounds, compliment would be out of place. He did not show that his expectation of realising his estimates of revenue for 1865 are well founded; while he too well proved that the colony is largely in debt, and that it is likely to be considerably more so, from new loans, for the re-payment of which no adequate provision is made.

A Gold Export Duty Bill has been introduced by the Government.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the House of Assembly, on the subject of granting premiums for exhibitions of agricultural produce; but, so far, it has resulted in no good for the farming interest. The subject is not, however, finally disposed of.

There is some chance of Brisbane having a grammar school. Mr. A. J. Hockings and a few spirited citizens have liberally offered large donations towards the establishment of such an institution.

A fancy bazaar in aid of the Wickham Terrace Church fund was opened in the Volunteers' Armoury on Tuesday last. It has been very liberally patronised by the public.

The Vice-Admiralty Court of Queensland sat on Wednesday, when several members of the colonial bar were formally admitted as advocates, and several solicitors were admitted as proctors of the court.

Mr. J. W. Slack, a gentleman connected with the colonial turf, died last Monday from the effects of serious injuries which he had received on the previous Saturday while out riding.

There have been two new "rushes" at the Peak Downs, but they have not resulted in any uncommon finds of gold. Provisions and supplies of all sorts are becoming more plentiful at the mines. Digging operations are, however, still retarded by the scarcity of water.

Bowen.—The *Port Denison Times* of 21st ultimo says:—Lately, Mr. Ball, superintendent of Mr. J. M. Black's station on the coast, was out looking for cattle, having Mr. Reed and two black boys with him, when he saw an opening in the mangrove scrub which fringes the coast, and on following it found a direct road to the beach. On arriving at the beach he found he was in the south-eastern bight of Cleveland Bay. To all appearance it is well sheltered by the south-eastern headland of the bay and Magnetic Island. The tide was out at the time, and he made an attempt to reach the mouth of a large salt water creek, about 100 yards to the westward, but was unable to do so from quicksand. The beach left dry by the receding tide was firm. The party then proceeded inland and found good sound country of iron-bark ridges, with a gravelly soil, for thirteen or fourteen miles, bearing towards the southern end of the ranges dividing the watershed of the Fanning and Houghton rivers. After finding the cattle they were in search of, they proceeded homewards. The country they did not at the time pass over is known to consist of poplar gum flats, very boggy in the wet season, but whether it is worse than Scott's Plains is yet to be ascertained. This road, if opened, will come out on the present road to the Lower Burdekin, near Mount Picaninny, and will save a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles to the settlers on the Upper Burdekin.

Rumoured Capture of Gilbert.—The *Toowoomba Chronicle* says:—On Sunday last rumours were very prevalent through the town that Johnny Gilbert, the celebrated New South Wales bushranger, had been apprehended and lodged in the Toowoomba watch-house on the previous evening. The circumstances that gave rise to this rumour appear to have been as follows: Owing to information received from New South Wales (the particulars of which are kept a secret from the public, for the furtherance of the ends of justice), the police have been keeping their weather eye open for the last few days in hopes, it is said, of adding laurels to their brows and pocketing a reward. Be that as it may, a man named Robinson was apprehended on Saturday evening last, on the charge (so it is said) of having stolen horses in his possession. On Monday there was an expectation that the case would come before the court, and a considerable number of our townspeople attended at the court-house to hear what the real charges against the prisoner were, but were disappointed, the case not being called on, the authorities preferring to wait for further particulars from New South Wales before making a public investigation of the charge. The police it appears were all armed previous to the arrest being made, which would imply that they anticipated resistance. Nothing of the kind, however, was attempted, and the man walked off quietly to the lock-up. This precaution on the part of the police led to an accident, fortunately of no great moment—but one which will probably cause novices in the use of firearms to be more careful under such circumstances in future. A pistol, loaded with shot, that was in possession of a policeman, went off accidentally, and a portion of the charge entered his foot. Many of the horses brought from New South Wales by the accused were sold last week, and we understand that the proceeds of said sale, amounting to over £500, is now lying in the hands of the auctioneers. The accused is a good-looking young man, about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and has very little the appearance of a bushranger.

Massacre by the Blacks.—A month last Friday, Mr. Boyd, superintendent on Mr. Dolman's station, arrived there at night with the intelligence that Mr. Dowling, son of Judge Dowling, on Piarra Creek, the other side of the Warragal, had been found murdered, together with three or four of his men. The native police, under the command of Lieutenant Armstrong, went in pursuit. Before reaching the scene of slaughter Lieutenant Armstrong was informed that the station of C. and H. Thom, at the head of the Warragal, had been stuck up by the blacks. Upon arriving at Thom's station they were set upon by the wild blacks, their horses speared, and their saddles and carbines burned, and further, they were stripped of their clothing; at this station also a white man was speared dead in a hut. What became of Lieutenant Armstrong during this attack does not very clearly appear. Lieutenant Carr shortly afterwards received a communication at the police station from Thom's run, requesting assistance as soon as possible, as they were penned up in their huts together with the naked black police, as they could do nothing with the howling savages by whom they were surrounded; and, further, that the sheep were in the yards starving; thereupon lieutenants Carr and Price started with another party of mounted police towards the scene of outrage, having first turned aside to disperse a mob of disorderly natives upon Tooth's run. This is the first outrage of any consequence that has taken place from the blacks on the Maranoa, they having been hitherto quiet.—*Darling Downs Gazette.*

The Gladstone Diggings.—Our correspondent says, things on these diggings are slightly improving. Several new spots have been discovered, and duly rushed; and, as "might is right" on the field at present, divers pugilistic encounters have taken place. Not one quarter of the diggers have rights, and there is no one to look after them. The Mongolians are arriving in large force, there being not less than 150 on the field.—*Burnett Argus.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Auckland papers of 23rd ultimo acknowledge the receipt of later news from the Cape by the arrival at that port of the Sir George Grey on Saturday. Her dates are to the 6th of April. We make the following extracts:—

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Secretary to the International Exhibition which is to be held in Otago next year, inviting the co-operation of the Chamber and of the colony generally to promote as far as in them lie the success of the undertaking. The letter is to be taken into consideration at the first ordinary meeting of the Chamber.—*Cape Argus.*

The following quantities of wool have been exported from our port during the quarter ending the 31st ultimo:—

To the United Kingdom ...	17,028	bales	4,808,329	lbs.
To the United States ...	8,286	"	3,450,915	"
To Holland	710	"	196,519	"
Via Cape Town, about ...	376	"	105,777	"
Total...	26,400	bales	8,561,540	lbs.

Total value of imports for same period, £320,662; of articles entered for consumption, £295,433; and of exports, £477,405. The latter exclusive of large shipments via Cape Town.—*P. E. Telegraph*, April 6.

The locusts appeared in great numbers at Graaff-Reinet last Friday and Saturday. The swarms were not so large as some already reported; but still large enough to do considerable mischief in the erven, and especially at Adendorp. Mealies have been eaten off the bare stalks, and foliage has disappeared altogether in some places.—*Ibid.*

Elopement.—One of the topics of the day has been an affair which has lately occurred in Witte Muisje Kloof in the district of Somerset. One day during the past week a girl about sixteen or seventeen, of respectable European origin, took an intense desire for a young Hottentot servant of her brother's. The love it appears was reciprocated by the nigger, and one fine evening the brother's wardrobe was pillaged of several shirts, unmentionables, and a jacket or two, and the foolish young woman and her swarthy seducer decamped.—*Somerset Courant.*

The following, under the head passing events, is from the Eastern Province *Herald* of April 5:—

Our Cape Legislature may well take a leaf out of the proceedings of the dignitaries of Mauritius. The authorities of Reunion have hitherto paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company a sum of £12,000 per annum for carrying the mail to and from the Mauritius; but they have lately given notice that the subsidy would speedily be withdrawn. In turn, the Mauritius authorities were informed by the P. and O. Company that the service could not be maintained with Reunion in consequence of the annual payment being withdrawn, but they were informed that for a sum of £6000 paid by them the mail service to Reunion would be continued as usual. The Governor and his Council at once fell in with the proposal, and there seems no doubt that it will be carried out. We trust that so good an example will not be lost on our Parliament. The Union Company can run their vessels to the Cape in several days less than the contract time, but they will not do so without extra pay, because of the increased cost at which high speed is obtained. Our merchants, as well as private persons, are exposed to much annoyance and loss by the short time for reply afforded under the present arrangement, and we hold the sum of £4000 required by the Company as a bonus for increased speed to be one of the most legitimate items of expenditure which the Colonial Secretary could propose.

The purchase of the Sea Bride and her cargo seems destined to be a source of vexation to the present owners, if not of trouble to the colonial authorities. Part of the cargo having reached St. Louis, the American Consul demanded its surrender to the original owners, on the ground that the ship and cargo had not been condemed before a competent tribunal. Sir Henry Barkly, however, refused to interfere, alleging that his instructions would not justify his acting in the way proposed. The Sea Bride herself, as our readers already know, lies dismantled in one of the harbours of Madagascar, where she is safe from all molestation, being in neutral waters—safe it may be—but useless to her owners.

The most recent advices throw yet fresh light on the conduct of Captain Semmes with regard to the Martaban, destroyed by his orders in the Eastern seas. By the first account it appeared that the vessel possessed a bona fide British register, but that the Confederate commander, knowing that she had very recently been owned in the Federal States, chose to exact some arbitrary proofs of her transfer being bona fide, and, these not being producible, burned her. On Captain Semmes' recent visit to Table Bay he alleged that the captain of the Martaban, on being pressed, admitted that there was not a bona fide transfer, and that the transaction referred to was carried through merely for the purpose of blinding the commander of the Alabama, should she be met with. Now, however, Captain Pike puts the matter in a different light. He alleges that the papers presented to Captain Semmes were perfectly regular, and testified, under the hands of the British consul and of the Customs authorities at Moulmein, to the fact of the owner of the vessel being Mr. Currie, a British subject residing in that town. It was not till a considerable time after the Martaban was fired that Captain Semmes proceeded to question Captain Pike closely as to the nationality of the vessel. Captain Pike admits that in reply to the question, "Do you not know that the sale was intended merely as a cover to prevent capture?" he said, "I do know it;" but he maintains that he understood his answer only to involve the statement that he sold his ship because he did not feel disposed to run the risk of capture by the Confederate cruiser, and not the alleged sale was made for the purpose of deceiving the commander of the Alabama. It seems to us that in this case at least Captain Semmes has acted with undue haste, and that Mr. Currie's claim against the Confederate authorities ought to be urged by the British Government with all the energy they can command. If Captain Semmes, or any one else, is to be allowed to set at nought British papers, of what service is our flag to our merchant marine? It is high time that this question should be cleared up; and we trust that Lord Russell will lay the matter before the Confederate Government without delay.

On Dit.—Sir Percy Douglas is appointed Governor of Kaffraria, which is now to include the Transkein territory; Colonel Gawler to be Secretary; and Sir Walter Currie Chief Commissioner of the new territory. King Williamstown will be the head-quarters, and the military store depot at Panmure.—*Frontier Times.*

THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT—THE PROROGATION.

(*From the Argus, June 3.*)

Yesterday (Thursday) the third session of the third Parliament of Victoria, was prorogued, by Governor Sir Charles Darling. There was a large number of spectators present on the occasion. As usual, the seats behind the chairs occupied by members in the body of the Chamber, and the front seats in the galleries, were reserved for ladies, and they were fully occupied.

Punctually at half-past four o'clock, the Usher announced the approach of the Governor, who immediately afterwards entered the Chamber, accompanied by Brigadier-General Chute, and attended by Captain Tyler, A.D.C., Major Heywood, Lieutenant Richardson, Surgeon-Major Sall, &c.

The Speaker of the Assembly, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and accompanied by the Chief Secretary (Mr. M'Culloch) and the Attorney-General (Mr. Higinbotham), and members of the Assembly, then entered, and took his place within the bar of the House.

The Speaker said,—May it please your Excellency, I have the honour to present an act to appropriate out of the consolidated revenue certain moneys for the service of the year 1864, and I pray your Excellency to give your assent to the measure.

The Governor then gave his assent to the Appropriation Bill, and several other bills, twenty-three in number.

The Pensions Bill and the Marriage Laws Consolidation Bill were reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

The Governor then delivered the following speech:—

"Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

"Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

"I congratulate you upon the large amount of practical legislation accomplished by you in the unusually short session of Parliament which ends to-day.

"The diligence and absence of party strife which have marked your deliberations have enabled you to mature various measures of great usefulness.

"The provision you have wisely made for the care and reformation of deserted and criminal children will remove a reproach from our criminal jurisprudence, and will supply one of the most pressing wants in our social economy.

"Facilities have been provided for the safe employment of capital in commercial and mining enterprises by the Companies Statute and by the Act limiting the liability of incorporated mining partnerships, while the frauds of unprincipled traders, and the consequent injury to public health and morals, will be restrained by the Act for the punishment of the fraudulent use of trade marks.

"The greater part of the statute law of the colony has been reduced in bulk and arranged in order by the Consolidation Acts which have been already passed. These measures will, I trust, conduce to a more general and perfect knowledge of the law, while at the same time its administration will be rendered more easy and sure.

"I regret that you have been unable to discover means for the settlement of the question relating to the public lands, on a basis satisfactory to both branches of the Legislature, and that the necessary amendment of the laws relating to this subject and to mining must remain for the consideration of another Parliament.

"The deep feeling of injury which has been stirred up in the public mind by the transportation of criminals from Great Britain to Australia has deservedly received your earnest consideration. Although it is satisfactory to have learned that the recommendation of the Royal Commission has not been adopted, it is felt by my advisers that a stigma rests upon every Australian colony and its people, so long as transportation to any part of this continent is maintained. I trust that the constitutional means which you have taken to remove this just cause of complaint will prove effectual.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

"I thank you, in her Majesty's name, for the liberal provision you have made for the requirements of the public service. I am glad that you have been enabled to provide for certain important public works without increasing taxation, and without extending the indebtedness of the country.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

"It is the desire of my advisers that the general elections shall take place in sufficient time to allow of the financial arrangements of next year being submitted to Parliament before the end of this.

"In her Majesty's name, I declare this Parliament to be prorogued to Friday, the 1st day of July next, and it is hereby prorogued accordingly."

The Governor and suite then withdrew, the whole proceedings having occupied about forty minutes.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your leading article of this morning you state that the nominal list of lunatics in the Parramatta Asylum "includes many who have been guilty of murder—rather a large proportion of these crimes having been committed in the Asylum itself." This is an error which you will oblige me by correcting. I have had charge upwards of twelve years, during which time there has been neither murder nor suicide within the Asylum. One, and one only, I believe, had taken place some time previously. There was a murder in the convict invalid establishment then adjoining the Asylum, about eight or nine years ago, the perpetrator of which, on his trial, was adjudged insane, and is now in the Asylum.

Your obedient servant,
R. GREENUP, M.D.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW AND HIGHLY PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

To the Settlers on the Sea Coast, the Hunter, and Northwardly to the Clarence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am gratified to learn, from varied sources, that the recommendation, which, for so many years I have pressed upon the notice of the colonists, to devote their attention to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, has in Queensland proved partially successful; and also, that ostensible action has been taken to introduce this invaluable industry into New South Wales.

I read the other day in your contemporary of a successful trial having been made at Maitland upon canes grown there, and of their conversion into sugar. Some remarks made thereon induce me to offer, through the medium of your journal, a few facts, which, I think, may prove generally interesting.

The writer of the article referred to seems to speak regretfully that the canes operated upon did not "flower" cast an arrow. They do not in this colony, which is a *very great* advantage planters will enjoy here, for *that* fact will augment their profits fully 20 per cent. over those in our sister colony, where the canes do arrow after ten or twelve months' growth; after which they deteriorate, and ultimately become useless for making sugar. This fact exists in the West Indies, and also in *all* tropical climates. Here they *never* do, and *continue to increase* in size, and the *richness* of their saccharine juices, until they are twenty or more months old. Had Mr. Scobie, who grew the canes, deferred cutting them till after four or six weeks' continued dry weather, the yield would *have been greater*, and the quality of the sugar much improved.

That worthy friend to the colony, the Rev. Mr. Holland, at Port Macquarie, who resided many years in Jamaica, has a generally *very* good knowledge of the planter's duties, and the unsurpassed (as a plant) value of the sugar cane, has practically proven what I effected there, "Prospect," and which I noted in one of my letters published in your journal, 19th November, 1861; and he is now affording his valuable aid to those who are organising measures to establish a sugar plantation there.

THOMAS SCOTT.

June 7th.

THE WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE AND THE SHIPPING MASTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The late Captain North, as is well known, was both Water Police Magistrate and Shipping Master; and, it must be admitted, discharged the duties of the two offices very creditably so long as health and strength permitted. But as the two offices are obviously incompatible when holden by one person, I take the liberty to suggest that the present opportunity is a favourable one for terminating the objectionable union in question. It is clearly desirable that the magistrate should be perfectly unprejudiced with reference to any case that may claim his adjudication; but this is frequently rendered impossible by the knowledge previously acquired of the parties before the Court by the magistrate whilst discharging the duties of Shipping Master.

And if the two offices are to be disunited, the present time is peculiarly favourable to effect the separation. No new machinery is required, nor is any additional officer wanted, for already the duties of Shipping Master have necessarily, for many months past, altogether devolved on the deputy shipping master, Captain Shorter, who has ever given perfect satisfaction to all parties in the discharge of his multifarious duties at the Water Police Office.

As somewhat interested in shipping matters, I fervently hope that the new Water Police Magistrate will not be burdened with duties that are foreign to his office, and that can be so much better performed by Captain Shorter, whose business it more peculiarly is. And if Captain Shorter is to have the cares and responsibilities of the Shipping Master, why not the honour of the thing as involved in the title, and the emoluments too, if any there be, for on this point I am quite in the dark.

Your obedient servant,
FAIR PLAY.

LIEUTENANT SAXBY AND THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—My attention having been lately drawn to an article in your paper of the 20th instant from Lieutenant Saxby, on the subject of the weather, I beg to say a few words on that subject.

Astro-meteorology is a subject I never paid a great deal of attention to until about the middle of December last, when occurred the Melbourne floods. I then took the subject in hand, and looked over some astro-meteorological tables I had by me, by various authors: and seeing their very general agreement, yet not purporting to be adapted to this particular climate, I determined to try my hand at weather predictions for the first time, for which purpose I wrote out my views of the weather as it would be in January, 1864, on the 30th of December, 1863, and sent them to the editor of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, headed with "Predictions and Approximations."

The editor was kind enough to publish them, and I was more or less successful.

Some time in January I first saw Saxby's weather system in one of the papers. Curiosity prompted me to examine it minutely. I put every date through proper formula; I saw the whole at one glance, from beginning to end; hence I arrived at, as I thought, that kind of planetary phenomena on which he founded his weather system. With this idea, and with the help of that philosophy which says that like cause will produce like effect, I proceeded to deduce, from the same formula, what I deemed would be Saxby's next weather dates. How successful I was in this attempt will be seen on comparison of Saxby's, as they appear in your paper, and—so far as they go, which is four months—with mine, which were published in the *Bendigo Advertiser* in January last, as follows:—

"Predictions and Approximations.
"(*To the Editor of the Bendigo Advertiser.*)

"Sir,—I submit the following list of dates, as being those on which the weather may reasonably be suspected as liable to change, being especially periods of atmospheric disturbances, and calculated, I believe, on the same principles as those of Saxby, and, in consequence, require the same treatment.

"I begin where Saxby leaves off, and carry them on for twelve months, or from the beginning of April, 1864, to the beginning of April, 1865, as follows:—
"April—3 to 7, 11, 17, 25.
"May—1, 6 to 10, 15, 22, 29.
"June—4 to 6, 12, 19, 26.
"July—2 to 4, 9, 16, 22, 29.
"August—4 to 7, 18, 19, 26.
"September—1 to 5, 9, 15, 22, 29 to October 2.
"October—6, 13, 19, 27.
"November—3, 9, 16, 23, 29 to December 2.
"December—7, 13, 21, 28 to January 1.
"January—4, 10, 17, 24, 28 to February 1.
"February—6, 13, 20, 26 to March 1.
"March—5, 13, 20, 26 to 28, April 1.
"N.B.—If the day marked be fine and calm, expect a change the next day, but especially the next day after.
"Ellis Howard.
"California Gully, January 19, 1864."

Now, Sir, Saxby's dates being—
April—4 to 6, 11, 18, 25.
May—1, 8, 16, 22, 29.
June—4, 12, 19, 26.
July—2, 9, 16, 22, 29,
it is evident I have found his foot-prints in the heavens, and have forerun him in his track.

It may interest some of your numerous readers to see how one man can fortell so closely what another man is going *to do*; more especially upon so difficult and embarrassing a subject as the weather.

But the most curious circumstance of all is, that Saxby professes not to believe in planetary influences, whereas it is upon a mixture of lunar, solar, and planetary influences that I arrive at the dates above; and I firmly believe that no good account of the weather can be given upon any other natural principles than those of astro-meteorology; and I am prepared to dispute this point with Lieutenant Saxby, or, indeed, any other gentleman.

True, all the planets are not taken into account in Saxby's system, but in so far as they are, it is astro-meteorological. But his not taking into account all the planets, or at least, all the old ones, but persistently adhering to one or two, and abiding by them the whole year round, will be the chief cause of the failure of his system during some portion of the year in every climate. For I can confidently assert that the same planet, or the moon, has not the same effect upon our atmosphere during one portion of the year that it has during another portion of the year, as everyone can see is the case with the sun; nor has the same planet the same effect, even in the same portion of the year, when he *is* in a different place in the heavens; and this should be taken into account.

In looking over the past history of storms, hurricanes, and the like, I believe it is impossible to find that a great storm or hurricane ever did take place when the sun and the moon were not both affected—according to the principles of astro-meteorology—by some one or more of the planets; and the storm in strength has been in proportion to the conflicting causes.

The reason of all things lies in the kernel of a nutshell; and he who can gauge the relative bearing of its parts to each other, and to the whole, can gauge the universe. I suppose this is the reason why nuts are proverbially so hard to crack.

Says Emerson, show us an arc of a curve, and a good mathematician will find out the whole figure. We are always reasoning from the seen to the unseen. Hence the perfect intelligence that subsists between wise men of remote ages. A man cannot bury his meanings so deep in his book, but time and like-minded men will find them out. Plato had a secret doctrine, had he? What secret could he conceal from the eyes of Bacon, of Montaigne, of Kant? Therefore Aristotle said of his works, "They are published, and not published."

Just so is it with Saxby's weather system. Stilpo, you know, fell down dead in his school through shame, not being able to answer a question put to him by one of his pupils. Such a calamity, I hope, would not befall me were I asked, "How does Saxby arrive at his weather dates? Upon what principles does he found his calculations?"

Begging your pardon for troubling you so much upon this matter,

I remain yours, respectfully,
ELLIS HOWARD.

California Gully, Bendigo, May 30th.

P.S.—When my list of dates is run out, I shall have had a little more experience, and a little more thought upon this subject; and I intend to run Saxby a close race for the truth next time, as I have done this time for his system.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 9.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 8th instant. Passengers—Miss Murphy, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Miss Burke, Mrs. Weaver, Messrs. Tingle, Unmack, Laidley, Black, Caston, Neale, Fuller, Neale, Joske, Renny, Frankland, M'Lean, Thompson, Anderson, Hallerton, Palfreyman, and 28 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.

Welcome, for Shanghai.
Lawrence, for Newcastle.
Barwon (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 10.

Amycus, for Petropaulovski; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Susannah Booth, for Otago; Charlotte Andrews, for Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—June 9.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for Otago. Passengers—Miss Smith, Messrs. Strang and J. Dishney.

Barwon (s.), 311 tons, Captain Lowrie, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. A. Anderson.

Charlotte Andrews, barque, 356 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Merriman, Andrews, Quail, Sinclair, Mossop, Knight, and 8 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 9.

Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 630 bushels maize, 185 bushels oats, 20,000 dozen oats, 3 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs, 4 hides; William and Ann, from Shellharbour, with 4000 shingles, 2 tons wood, 50 kegs butter, 19 bags maize, 12 bags oats; Porpoise, from Wollongong, with 52 tons coal; Star of Peace, Secret, from Newcastle, with 230 tons coal; Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 76 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 219 bales hay, 26 casks tallow, 350 hides, 22 bags oysters, 31 cases fruit, 3 kegs tobacco, 2 cases eggs, 4 calves, 2 horses, 20 pigs, 180 sheep, 1 coop poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 9.

Carrywell, for Bellinger River; Elizabeth, Dauntless, for the Hawkesbury; Freak, West Hartley No. 2; Secret, Margaret Elizabeth, Derwent, Mary Williams, Prompt, Eagle, for Newcastle; Young Australia, for Jervis Bay; Catherine, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—June 9.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 66 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 351 hides, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co; 39 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 34 bales wool, 264 hides, 4 bales skins, Mort and Co.; 16 bales wool, Oriental Bank; 23 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes; 13 casks fruit, Herod; 16 casks fruit, Griffiths; 17 casks fruit, Woodward; 12 packages, Hargraves; 1 package, Mrs. Douglas; 1 package, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 5 packages fruit, Lawless; and sundries.

EXPORTS.—June 9.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 3 casks, J. Levick and Co.; 13 casks, K. Sing and Co.; 28 cases fruit, A. Williams; 1 box, Young, Lark, and Co.; 4 cases, Shepherd and Co.; 1 bale, I. H. M. Co.; 32 bags fish, T. Hing and Co.; 375 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 2 boxes (£10,000), Commercial Bank; 1 box, Guilfoyle and Son; 4 kegs, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 54 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 64 cases fruit, 12 bags oysters, P. James; 48 cases fruit, J. M'Kenney; 1 case, A. Fairfax and Co.; 17 bags maize, Williams; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Baptist; 104 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 2 packages, Crowell; 62 packages fruit, T. Lawless; 88 bags maize, W. Wright; 6 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 169 shot, 19 packages, Commissariat Department; 29 bags oysters, Emerson; 122 bags maize, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 2 boxes (£10,000), Oriental Bank; 186 bags maize, 54 bags barley, Foreman; 217 bags maize, C. B. Bond.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton: 1 box tobacco, A. S. Webster; 41 packages brandy, Gilliard and Bros; 23 bags sugar, 6 packages tea, 1 package tobacco, 35 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, T. Mills; 2 boxes tobacco, 2 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 10 hogsheads rum, 1 package tobacco, 8 boxes sugar, 46 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 hogsheads sugar, 4 packages tea, W. Wolfen; 38 bags sugar, 1 case coffee, J. Barlow; 10 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 4 packages tea, 32 bags maize, 1 package tobacco, 1 dray, 6 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 10 hogsheads beer, 4 packages, Walford and Sparke; 1 case cigars, J. Powell; 19 bags sugar, 3 packages tea, A. S. Webster; 4 packages tea, 51 bags sugar, J. Mills; 1 case, J. Keep; 1 case, J. W. Fletcher; 1 case coffee, Chapman and Co.; 1 package, J. Hughes; 4 cases fruit, W. H. Nixon; 30 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 4 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 6 packages, T. Smith; 15 packages, R. Elliott; 14 packages, W. H. M'Keown; 1 package, Burt and Co.; 2 bales, L. E. Threlkeld and Co.; 31 packages, Webb and Booth; 1 case, A. Lenehan; 34 bags flour, 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co; 14 bags flour, 100 bags sour, Dibbs, Thorne, and Co.; 7 packages, H. C. Brooks; 1 package, J. Sands; 2 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 42 packages, R. Iredale and Co; 66 packages, F. Lassetter; 4 packages, G. Wilkie; 1 case, Palser and Cowlishaw; 30 bags flour, 16 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 15 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 72 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.; 5 packages, Davey and Hunter; 7 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case, Scrivener; 8 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 5 bags salt, Tucker and Co; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, J. Lorkey; 2 cases, D. M'Call; 50 bags flour, 2 drays, 50 packages, A. S. Webster; 9 bales hay, 49 packages, S. Priestly; 14 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 1 package, S. Bennett and Co.; 24 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages, F. Lassetter; 1 package, H. M'Masters; 3 cases, Goodlet and Smith; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 13 packages, J. Keep; 2 cases, Anderson and Sons; 10 packages, J. L. Bensusan; 1 case, Cohen, Brothers; 1 package, W. H. Simpson; 3 packages, J. P. Hore; 2 cases, Wright, Brothers; 10 cases fruit, E. Wooiner; 30 cases fruit, 1 case, J. Good; 30 bags flour, Capper; 150 pumpkins, 24 bags salt, Ellis; 4 packages, Graham and Mulholland; 1 package, J. G. Ross; 2 waggons, 3 coops poultry, 2 horses, 8 bales hay, 11 packages, J. Bennett; 1 spar, Chatfield; 16 horses, 2 drays, 4 bales hay, 8 packages, A. H. Palmer; 3 drays, J. Wilson; 1 cart, J. C. Smith.

Charlotte Andrews, for Auckland: 58 packages tobacco, J. L. Montefiore; 236 cases wine, 11 bags maize, 2 cases, J. Craig; 5 packages brandy, Gilliard and Bros; 15 boxes tobacco, 34 kegs butter, 4 packages, Fraser and Co.; 100 casks beer, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co; 64 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 578 casks beer, J. Craig; 2 rolls lead, E. Chapman and Co.; 39 bags maize, 60 bags biscuit, 50 bags flour, 100 cheeses, 30 kegs butter, W. B. Hill; 100 bags maize, 95 kegs butter, 18 bags pepper, 4 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson and Co.; 160 bags maize, Dibbs, Thorne, and Co.; 45 cases iron, 25 packages, S. A. Joseph; 150 bags maize, Soper and Steele; 1 case, J. Sands; 41 casks butter, 25 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 2 cases, J. Keep; 548 bags maize, J. Caldwell; 2 drays, J. Harvey; 68 packages, J. Barlow; 161 packages beef, 190 bags bone dust, 10 drays, 111 cheeses, W. B. Hill; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 18 packages, W. W. Buckland; 125 bags oats, 40 bags maize, 243 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 1 case, Smith and Etheredge; 288 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 waggon, Holt and Angus.

Susannah Booth, for Otago: 207 boxes tea, 89 cases wine, 39 packages wine, 101 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 100 bags maize, W. H. Eldred; 4 casks, Law, Somner, and Co; 2 bales, C. Clark; 30 kegs butter, J. M'Kanny; 206 bags maize, 50 kegs butter, 7 cases, R. Instone and Co.; 9 cases, Kohn and Co.; 157 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 28 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 50 bags oats, W. B. Hill; 75 boards, 2 tons potatoes, 200 felloes, J. L. Clulow; 5 packages beef, G. Watts; 90 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 30 bags maize, J. L. Clulow.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Charlotte Andrews, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Otago.—By the Susannah Booth, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: June 9th, Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Prince Alfred (s.), 704 tons, Captain Ponsonby, for Auckland.

The Yarra Yarra (s.), left Brisbane, 9 p.m., June 6th; rounded Cape Moreton, 3.30 a.m., passed Cape Byron, 2.45 p.m., 7th; Smoky Cape, 5 a.m., Mermaid Reef, 3.45 p.m., Seal Rocks, 7.15 p.m., 8th; entered Sydney Heads, 8 a.m., and arrived at the Company's wharf at 9.15 a.m., 9th. Experienced fine weather throughout the passage.

The Schooner Julia.—The wreck and salvage of this vessel was sold by auction by Mr. Dean yesterday for £57.

The schooner Friends, C. Cook, master, of Melbourne, was placed on the Patent Slip on Tuesday, for the purpose of sighting her bottom, which was found to be in so satisfactory a condition that she was yesterday removed to Roddam and Leslie's wharf, there to receive a general cargo of merchandise for Auckland, to which port she is destined.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Mountain Maid, brig, 175 tons, Treaner, from Port Cooper.
June 8.—Star of Australia (s.), Christian, from Rockhampton.
June 9.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Lindsays, ship, Jackson, for Otago, with 605 tons coal.
June 8.—Anne Sanderson, brig, Doble, for Otago, with 420 tons coal.
June 8.—Barwon (s.), Lowrie, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 460 tons coal and 30 boxes oranges.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Fervina, from Adelaide; Pioneer, Susannah, from Newcastle; Corinne, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Douglas, for the Richmond River; Abbey, for Newcastle.

Accident.—Information reached us last night, through the Water Police, to the following effect:—Captain Lowe of the steamer Gneering, which left Brisbane yesterday for Mooloolah, reported to the Water Police at Lytton, that one of his men named Nevison was drowned at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, having fallen overboard, a little below Lytton, whilst endeavouring to draw a bucket of water. Every effort was made to save him but ineffectually. Nevison had formerly been boatswain of the Black Ball ship Golden Dream.—*Queensland Guardian*, June 1.

The Queensland left Rockhampton on Tuesday, at 7 a.m., went alongside the Black Ball ship Bayswater, in Keppel Bay, and took on board ten passengers; arrived at Gladstone at 6.30 p.m., left Gladstone at 9.30 p.m. same day; arrived at Maryborough at 6 p.m. on Wednesday; left Maryborough at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday; anchored in Wide Bay at noon, weighed at 3.30 p.m., crossed Wide Bay bar at 5.30 p.m., and arrived at the Q. S. N. Company's wharf at 6.30 a.m. yesterday. On Friday she experienced during first part of the passage strong S.S.E. winds, with heavy rain; latter part W.S.W. winds, with heavy easterly swell. The following vessels were at Rockhampton when the Queensland left:—The schooner Pacific, the Star of Australia, steamer, from the Northern ports. The Diamantina sailed for the north on Monday, 30th ultimo, at 5 p.m. The Otago, schooner, was at anchor in the river, outward bound; also the ship Bayswater, in Keppel Bay, waiting for the weather to moderate. The Spray, brig, was lying at Woodie Island. The schooners Policeman and Unknown were loading at Dundathu Sawmills, Maryborough, for Brisbane. Passed the steamer Williams, bound north, thirty miles north of Cape Moreton, at 11 p.m. on Thursday.—*Queensland Guardian*, June 4.

The schooner Vixen, bound to Newcastle, put back to port on Saturday, she having carried away her windlass. She will come up to Brisbane to get one replaced.—*Queensland Guardian*, June 6.

The hulk Merlin caught fire on the 23rd of January in New Calabar River. She had gunpowder on board, and exploded. The Panope, Lydia, Peru, Juverna, Rydal, and Osprey, each with powder on board, were set on fire through the Merlin. All exploded and went to pieces. Loss estimated at £80,000.—*Times.*

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 9.

44 casks paint, 6 casks grease, 6 casks putty, 6 cases colours, 103 packages paper, 16 cases boots, 15 packages ironmongery, 1 case rifles, 6 cases varnishes, 20 cases oil, 21 cases matches, 1 case envelopes, 4 cases cards, 89 cases slates, 4 cases cardboard, F. M'Nab and Co.
26,000 feet pine, Captain M'Clements
3 cases books, W. Maddock
82 bags onions, F. James
11 cases stationery, J. Sands
6 casks glass, 2 casks china, Mason, Brothers
240 cases oil, F. Lassetter
37 packages clothing, 1 cases hats, 1 case feathers, 20 packages drapery, R. Gray
160 cases oil, W. Wright
120 logs pine, H. Moon
51 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
8 cases drapery, W. Acheson and Co.
51 anchors, 24 casks chain, 4 packages ironmongery, 6 casks ship-chandlery, F. Korff
54 packages drapery, 1 case prints, 5 cases toys, 1 case ironmongery, 500 cases candles, Keep and Parsons
17 packages drapery, Smith and Etheridge
1 case furniture, L. Phillips
1 case fancy goods, J. Wainwright
2 cases saddlery, M. Davis
1 case seeds, Cobb and Co.
7 cases hardware, 30 drums petroleum, 18 kegs paint, 2 cases engines, 8 packages hardware, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.
1 case opium, R. Adams
4 cases hats, B. Mountcastle
15 cases cheese, J. Frazer and Co.
9 pairs bellows, 80 kegs nails, 68 pieces iron, 1 bale carpets, 5 casks zinc, 31 packages hardware, M. Alexander
5 casks clothing, Hyam and Co.
1 case boots, 9 cases caps, 47 cases sardines, 15 bales paper, 50 casks vinegar, 65 cases oilstores, 112 pockets hops, 10 packages candles, 6 cases matches, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2 cases straw goods, L. and E. Hordern
17 barrels pegs, J. Macintosh
6 anchors, 6 winches, 27 coils rope, 10 packages ship chandlery, 1 case wheels, Mitchell and Co.
1 boiler, 6 packages, machinery, G. Wilkie
88 crates earthenware, J. Isaacs
56 bales paper bags, 47 packages stationery and fancy goods, S. Hoffnung and Co.
25 casks wine, D. Cooper and Co.
7 packages boots, A. Rofe
1 case books, T. Sandon
12 casks stones, 10 packages hardware, 14 packages stoves, 100 weights, 200 bricks, 100 wheels, 804 ovens and covers, Scott, Williams, and Co.
16 cases fruit, H. Griffiths
17 packages fruit, H. Woodward
5 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
23 cases vestas, D. and S. M. Levi
16 bales wool, Oriental Bank
23 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
34 bales wool, 264 hides, 4 packages skins, Mort and Co.
2 hogsheads hair, J. Benson
100 bags flour, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
2 packages ironmongery, H. Beard
3 bales paper, 200 quarter-casks 100 cases vinegar, 1 case boots, 1 case millinery, Willis, Merry, and Co.
6 cases bitters, 4 casks bottles, 1 case tools, 1 case stationery, Phillips, Brothers
4 cases drapery, J. and S. Thompson
1 case instruments, 1 case platedware, Flavelle, Brothers
6 stoves, 6 cases bedsteads, 1 case books, 1 case ink, 50 cases oil, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
200 boxes candles, 100 cases sardines, 105 cases oil stores, 10 cases oil, 20 barrels currants, 1 box stationery, 1 box ironmongery, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
10 packages tobacco, L. Carroll
1 case cloth, W. Wade
6 bundles shovels, J. Levick and Co.
12 drums oil, 2 drums turps, 1 barrel tar, 1 cask whiting, D. Regan
6 cases hats, 11 packages drapery, 50 casks blacking, Young, Lark, and Co.
100 bundles buckets, 4 bales covers, 10 cases saddlery, 3 cases hardware, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
4 cases clocks, 54 cases vestas, H. Schlisky
6 hogsheads brandy, Smith, Brothers
10 cases straw goods, 4 cases mantles, C. Moore and Co.
40 barrels 100 drums oil, 32 cases iron, 31 kegs cream tartar, 4 hogsheads lampblack, 14 packages paperhangings, 20 cases mustard, 1 case hair, 4 cases quinine, 2 cases poison, 10 barrels caraway seeds, 100 kegs red lead, 50 barrels pitch, 160 bundles oakum, 55 ingots tin, 200 bundles tubing, 40 kegs saltpetre, 40 kegs bluestone, 70 barrels sulphur, 40 barrels alum, 3 cases medicine, 30 cases candles, 5 cases shawls, 200 cases oil stores, 6 chains, 21 anchors, L. and S. Spyer and Co.
1 case books, J. Rigney
10 cases saddlery, 2 cases safes, 6 cases bedsteads, M. C. Cohen
4 packages boots, Callaghan and Son
1 case linen, 2 cases plate, 1 case furniture, W. Walker
57 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
32 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons

DUTY PAID.

5 packages tobacco, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
62 hogsheads 248 casks 302 cases beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
111 casks beer, Phillips, Brothers
2 barrels ale, Willis, Merry, and Co.
6 cases wine, W. Walker.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Arriving by the Collaroy last evening really too unwell from long exposure, without food, and several severe injuries, to have a report ready for you of the loss of the Rainbow, and the melancholy fact of the loss of seven persons, I beg to do so now.

The Rainbow left the Richmond bar on Saturday, 28th May, and anchored in Trial Bay on Monday, the 30th, having had strong heavy weather from the southward. Wednesday, 1st June, got underweigh from Trial Bay and brought up in Seal Rock Bay on Thursday, 2nd, at 3 p.m., strong S.W. by S.S.W. winds, very threatening appearance to the southward, ship riding very quietly at the port anchor, with forty-five fathom chain. At 8 p.m. the night very dark and blowing fresh from the S.W., gave the ship fifteen fathoms more chain, and got the chain ready for slipping, if required, during the night, a reef being in the trysails, and everything being ready for any emergency; kept the steam well up, my barometer not indicating any sudden change. At 10 p.m., while speaking to the engineer, it suddenly chopped round to the E. and E.N.E., with a heavy sea coming in with the wind; called all hands, and jumped on the bridge, and the engineer went to the engines; the steam full up, turned ahead instantly to slip and get out if possible, as the sea commenced rolling in fearfully, but as the engines went a-head, a heavy sea caught her on the port bow and snapped the port chain; as her head slew off rapidly for the rocks, I instantly let go the anchors, which brought her head up to the sea again, and turned a-head full speed, and the chain began to slack, but almost instantaneously with her moving a-head, a fearful sea broke right abreast, driving in the port bulwarks, forecastle, and gangway, carrying everything before it. I saw the only chance was to slip the starboard chain and get her on shore in the best possible place to save life, the wind blowing a hurricane, with fearful thunder and lightning, and tremendous sea. I called to Mr. Hunter, the chief engineer, to give her all the steam he could, and well he stood to the engines. Passing out the starboard chain, she seemed to draw ahead into the little bay. By this time several of the hands were on the bridge with me, we being fearfully close to the tremendous breakers on the rocks at the west end of the bay. As we drew ahead a little, a heavy sea broke aboard, carrying away deck-house and everything aft. The next sea brought us down fearfully on the rocks, the bridge and everything breaking up. In the heavy flash of lightning, I saw the rocks almost bare on the starboard bow, and the mate and seven of the hands jumped ashore and got up the rocks. Another fearful sea then broke over everything, smashing up right and left. At that time there was Thomas Laws, steward; James Todhunter, cook, and myself, hanging on to the foretrysail-yards; the foremast still standing. I helped them along the gaff and yards as soon as possible. At this time the squall was fearfully heavy, with wind and rain, and lightning very vivid, and bitter cold. The cook was strong and active, but poor Laws, the steward, very weak and dispirited, begging of us not to leave him. We told him we were not going to, and it would all be right yet. The foremast then came down on the port side with a crash, and we were lifted bodily higher up. The last chance was come—the chain cat-stopper was hanging down from the bow, and as the heavy sea receded from the rocks the cook dropped down by the stopper. We then passed poor Laws over the bows to him and he got him in his arms, but he seemed perfectly helpless. I then attempted to go, but another fearful sea came over everything, tearing the bows asunder, and carrying me right down in the middle of it. I got severely knocked about, and felt my left arm and leg nearly crushed, but held on hard with the right arm, as I had never let go the cat-stopper. After recovering a bit, I found I could do nothing but hold on as long as I could, the bone of the left leg bare. I remained thus till about 4 a.m next morning, when I managed to crawl up the sand and rocks from the small remainder of the wreck, and get up out of the reach of the sea. During this time the gale, if anything, increased in violence. When daylight broke, a fearful scene of wreck and ruin presented itself, everything crushed up, and the timber high up on the rocks and beach. When broad daylight came I found the cook hanging to the rocks close to me. He told me poor Laws was washed out of his arms in the last heavy sea, and himself knocked about greatly. The mate and the men came down to me, and a truly miserable appearance all had. I then found Mr. and Mrs. Rankin (teachers of the National School, Lismore) and Mr. Tester, passengers; Ellis, Elliott, G. Phillips, Thomas Laws, and Mr. Hunter (chief engineer), were missing. I told them (the crew) I was severely injured, and they must carry me up a little higher. As there was no food, or any possibility of getting any, the crew and mate then left for Port Stephens. The cook came to me, and told me he would stick by me till assistance came—this was Friday morning. We then remained (the cook and myself), without covering or any fire, on the beach till Sunday morning. When I found neither of us could hold up much longer the cook started by himself for Port Stephens to get assistance for me, and I remained by myself till 2 p.m. on Monday, when Mr. Burrell and his son made their appearance, having been attracted by part of the wreck. They in the kindest manner put me on their horse, and took me home; Mrs. Bramble finding me a dressing for my leg, which was very bad; and promised me to go out directly on the track of the cook. On coming down the myal lakes into Port Stephens, in Mr. Bramble's boat, we fell in with the Telegraph ketch; they had got the cook on board, and had everything ready for a search for me in the morning. We landed in the evening at Mr. Myers', about thirteen miles from Raymond Terrace, who kindly entertained us, and drove us on to the Terrace in time for the Collaroy. On arriving at Newcastle, Captain Allen, the harbour master, told me the crew had gone down to Sydney by the previous day's boat, and immediately he heard from them about the wreck he had sent the Government steam tug Dorothy to Rock Bay in search of us.

I am, Sir, yours, obediently,
W. PETLEY, master of the steamer Rainbow.

Sydney, June 9.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 8.—Claud Hamilton (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town; Royal Shepherd (s.), for Port Albert.

June 9.—Coorong (s.), for Adelaide; Tudor, Annie Doyleston, for Callao; Boscawen, for Circular Head.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 8.—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 8.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Maryborough.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 9, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	S. Dull cirroc stratous clouds. Bar. 29·918, Ther. 57·
Tenterfield	...	E. Cloudy.
Grafton	...	S. Fine.
Armidale	...	W. Fine and clear. Bar. 26·722. Ther. 50·
Tamworth	...	S.W. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi	...	S.W. Cloudy, fine.
Newcastle	...	N.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 30·218. Ther. 57.
Mudgee	...	N.W. Fine.
Bathurst	...	S.W. Foggy. Bar. 27·961. Ther. 51·
Forbes	...	S.E. Light. Cloudy, cold, like rain.
Young	...	Calm. Cloudy, cold.
Goulburn	...	Fine, clear, sharp frost. Bar. 28·028. Ther. 47·
Braidwood	...	Calm, fine, frosty.
Yass	...	W. Frosty, fine.
Gundagai	...	Calm, fine
Wagga Wagga		Calm. Cloudy.
Deniliquin	...	N.W. Fine, rather cloudy. Bar. 29·808, Ther. 50·
Kiandra	...	S.W. Snowing.
Albury	...	E.N.E. Fine, and clear. Bar. 29·628. Ther. 56·
Wollongong	...	W. Fine.
Kiama	...	W. Fine.
South Head	...	S.W. Fine and clear.
Sydney	...	N. Fine. Bar. 30·121. Ther. 56 0
Queenscliff	...	N.E. Cloudy. Bar. 30·10. Ther. 55·
Cape Schanck		N. by E. Fine. Bar. 29·92. Ther. 53·
Cape Otway	...	E. Fine. Bar. 29·984. Ther. 54·
Portland Bay		N.E. Cloudy, rain. Bar. 30·126. Ther. 53·
Adelaide	...	N.E. Light. Cloudy, damp. Bar. 29·920. Ther. 48.
Melbourne	...	E. Light. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 30·204. Ther. 55.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JUNE 9TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Brisbane	29·918	57·	56·6	54 6	79·	47·2	...	S.	1	5
Armidale	26 722	50·	43	39·	...	...	000	W.	0	0
Newcastle	30 218	57·	56·	52	67·	49·	...	N.W.	3	2
Bathurst	27 961	51	38	39·	58·	31·	...	S.W.	1	6
Goulburn	28 028	47	36·	33 2	52·	19·	...	...	0	...
Albury	29·628	56	47·	44	...	37·	...	E.N.E.	1	3
Deniliquin	29 808	50·	44·	42·	59·	...	0	N.W.	1	6

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 9.—Brisbane, dull cirro-stratus clouds; Armidale, fine, clear; Newcastle, fine, clear; Bathurst, foggy; Goulburn, fine, clear, sharp frost; Albury, fine, clear; Deniliquin, fine, rather cloudy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 8.	8 30 a.m.	W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	W.	Fresh and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.	Light and ditto.
June 9.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light and clear.
	Noon.	S.W.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June 1864.		Sun, Rises.	Sun, Sets.	High Water, Morn.	High Water, After.
10	Friday	7 7	4 53	0 14	0 37

Moon—First Quarter, 12th instant, 9h. 53m. p.m.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

Notice.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

The infamous exhibition which lately dishonoured a court of justice has naturally excited considerable remark in the surrounding colonies. The spirit of these commentaries differs according to the taste and sense of justice in those who have written them. We must not, however, look with too much curiosity at the motives by which our censors are inspired. Probably, were they compelled to reflect and to give a sober deliverance, there are few of our neighbours who would either confound the people of New South Wales with the criminals who have dishonoured their country, or take as an expression of public sentiment the outburst of morbid sympathy which may be inferred from the acclamations which hailed the acquittal of Gardiner. We can assure them that there are many persons in this colony whose hostility to crime is as intense as can exist elsewhere, who do not so interpret this acquittal or these cries. The hostility—sharpened by the humiliation of our circumstances—is rendered more bitter from the sufferers being often our correspondents and acquaintances. But some think, nevertheless, that the acquittal of Gardiner was the inevitable result of a conflict of evidence where life being in question the benefit of the doubt was given to the accused.

We have no doubt; but, looking at all the circumstances of the case, we are not prepared to impose our convictions upon any man as if they were inevitable, or to assume that the verdict of acquittal was to be taken as an avowal that crimes, however great, would, before such a jury, escape with impunity.

The story of bushranging, to those who are distant, amuses without troubling them. To us it is a tale of woe. But there is a feeling now in this country that its prevalence and long impunity are the result of causes which no immediate remedy can reach, and that we can only by this very process of suffering and loss, finally impress the stolid neighbourhoods that shelter crime, that they are destroying themselves. It is absurd to treat a great country like New South Wales as if it were a village—to ascribe to the people of Cumberland, for example, the crimes of the Fish River; or to speak of the approval of the citizens of bushranging, because the common attendants at a court, such as they are known to be everywhere, after a trial of varying incidents and great excitement, outraged decency by vociferating their applause.

These general imputations on the colony are often the result of mere wantonness, and that reckless satire which never would be admired were there within its circle persons who had the leisure or the inclination to elicit the truth. It is not true that the people of this country, considered at large, have a sympathy with crime, but it is true that we have an interior composed in a large degree of desert territory. Years ago a population of the most undesirable kind settled in some of those remote districts, where, though not destitute of the ordinary means of civilisation, their habits and pursuits rendered them indifferent to moral sentiments, or at least created a kind of criminal horde. The gold-seekers penetrated their neighbourhoods, and so supplied them with accomplices and victims. These evils were foreseen and deprecated by many of our most able men more than a quarter of a century ago. Their apprehensions were treated with contempt by the "wise men" who never trouble themselves about remote consequences, provided their present convenience is secured. It is useless to disguise the fact that it is from this source almost alone that crime has continued from month to month, by wretches who, while they have not broken away from all social relations, have lost all the common sentiments and restraints of society. We are suffering from a misfortune which every good man will deplore in the interests of humanity itself, and which every British colonist—wherever his lot is cast—will regard, not as a subject for jeers and reproaches, but as a mischief to the nation.

How far these monsters in iniquity may carry their atrocities, and to what extent they may be applauded, it is impossible to conjecture. Rumours circulate of threats—in one instance accompanied with cruelty—too shocking to recite. We imagine none who speak the English tongue, though they practise the violence of the British robber, will suffer among them the infamies of the Italian bandit. In those countries, where the population is held in terror by armed bodies, we read of refinements in wickedness and cruelty such as not only were unknown in practice, but probably unthought of even by the most barbarous of Anglo-Saxon thieves. We have a glimmer of hope as resulting from the very inaction of such atrocities in this colony. We have seen the arm of the law paralysed, and the indignation of the public turned into ridicule and scorn by worthless orators and worthless writers—men, some fresh themselves penal settlement, wielding the pen from a to expound the rights of society, or rather to maintain the rights of marauders! We believe that the time will come when that just indignation will gather to a storm. It will scatter all these monsters—that those who pander to crime and turn the populace against all the means of repression, will find their proper place side by side with those villains who have brought this country into so much misfortune.

While, however, we allow all this, and do so with regret, we were scarcely prepared to read the terms in which facts have been sometimes described in other colonies; and particularly we were not prepared to suppose that what is after all limited to a small, though active and uncontrollable fraction of the population, would be proclaimed as expressing the general character of the people.

At all events what is thought and said should arouse every citizen to use all moral and material means at his control to stop these villainies and save this country from more general dishonour and more universal contempt.

Should there not, however, be another lesson drawn from the administration of the law, and the care of the liberty and life of even the wicked? If this tenderness is unsuited to the times, we should seek a remedy rather in supplementing the existing law than stretching it to a particular purpose. Those grand principles of jurisprudence which are the safety of every Englishman, have often, in all countries and our nation, opened a door of escape to the guilty. But when this arises only from the honest application of the established principles of jurisprudence—from merely carrying out the great maxims of British law, who would not prefer the sacrifice of all present interests made in the name of justice that its administration may preserve its majestic indifference to everything but the law! Remote consequences are for statesmen, and these have been too much neglected, but no voice should be heard in our Courts but that of the law.

The experience of five months out of the twelve quite justifies the apprehensions we long ago expressed, that the Customs revenue this year would fall considerably below the official estimate, and that in the absence of a corresponding reduction in the general expenditure the anticipated deficit would be aggravated by the non-receipt of income that had been too hastily counted on.

Mr. Eagar's Estimate for the Customs' revenue of 1864 was £597,500, or an average of £49,791 per month. This is exclusive of £36,000 expected as duty on colonially refined sugar. The amount actually received during five months has been, in round numbers, £215,000, or an average of only £43,000 a month. If this average continues, the year's Customs will give a total of £516,000, or £80,000 less than had been calculated on. Yet Mr. Eagar's Estimate had been comparatively modest, and had been pitched at £30,000 less than the returns of the previous year.

We fear that it will not do to entertain the hope that the remaining months of the year will prove more productive than those which have already passed. There is no justifiable ground for such a hope. The sudden discovery of a gold-field, of course, would help to fetch up arrears, but in the absence of any special stimulus we cannot look for any improvement. The only prospect seems to lie in the possible returns from some revised tariff to be introduced when Parliament meets again. But after the experience of last session it must be confessed that this hope is rather hypothetical. We do not know yet when the session will open, though it seems reasonable to expect that the pressure of financial necessity will not admit of its being indefinitely delayed. But in proportion as any amended tariff levies heavy additional duties, in that proportion it will probably meet with opposition; and if no very great change is proposed, there will not accrue any great increase of revenue from this source. In any case, the new revenue probably will not come in for more than the last four months of the year.

As the tariff has not been changed for several years, the Customs' receipts for this year are open to comparison with the proceeds from the same sources for a succession of years. The receipts for this year, at its present rate, will be lower than it has been for some years back. To make the comparison accurate, we must add to what is now receivable the amount payable on refined sugar and molasses (estimated for this year at £36,000), because since the permission to refine sugar in bond, the duty is not entered as payable at the Custom House. Taking this into account, the Customs' revenue for this year will virtually amount to £552,000 at the present rate, and this is only about £3000 less than was received in 1860. The Customs in that year showed to a disadvantage, being about £50,000 below the receipt of the previous year, in consequence of the separation of Queensland with about 30,000 people. The falling off this year, therefore, is considerably greater both absolutely and relatively than was caused by the separation of Queensland.

This falling off has not been owing to any fresh separation, for in spite of the Riverine agitators there has been no fresh dismemberment of our territory. Nor is it owing to any diminution in the population, for we muster stronger now than before Queensland was cut off. The loss occasioned by that severance has been more than made up. But we must go back to 1857 to find a year in which the Customs' revenue was less than it threatens to be this year.

The diminution in the Customs' revenue can only be traced to a diminished prosperity. There have been heavy losses from drought, floods, bad harvests, and other causes, and these losses have been diffused. In some cases the working classes have been direct losers, in other cases they have suffered from the losses of those who used to employ them. The absence of profits has necessarily led to a more rigid economy in the style of living, and this household economy tells directly on the revenue.

When Mr. Eagar exploded with his first financial statement, and told us that if we did not look out, and either pull up in our expenditure or add to our means, we should find ourselves at the end of 1864 with an accumulated deficit of £900,000, the statement was received by some with ridicule as an absurdity, and by others with indignation as an exaggeration got up simply to reflect censure on the previous Government. But really it seems as if this possible, or, as some said, this impossible deficit, will be much more nearly approached than was even actually dreamed of. Figures that were paraded last session as a scarecrow to frighten the Parliament into submitting to instant and severe taxation, will have to appear again in not very diminished proportions, and as facts instead of fancies. We were to have done great things, to have kept down the possibility of a deficit so monstrously out of proportion to our annual income, but these virtuous efforts have been largely kept in abeyance. We were to have increased our revenue and diminished our expenditure, till we had created an equilibrium between the two. The attempt at the former was a blunder and failed, and the failure, though an inconvenience and a financial perplexity, was a less evil than the adoption of the proposed tariff would have been. The reduction of expenditure has been partly realised, though to an insufficient extent. The economy hitherto enforced represents, as we recently shewed, a sum of about £150,000. But then this, though a substantial move in the right direction, is being largely neutralised by a falling off from the anticipated revenue. The Customs threatens to fail to the extent of £80,000, and the land revenue is also below the estimated standard. The effectual work, therefore, towards keeping down this year's deficit shrinks to comparatively small dimensions; we have fallen below not only our original grand ideas, but even below what we had expected to achieve. Some additional economical reforms are being arranged by the Government, but though valuable as far as they go, they will not make any very perceptible impression. For future years a good municipal system will prove a great relief, but it will not affect the present year, as time will be required to bring the scheme into operation.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[From a Correspondent.]

MUDGEE.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

MUDGEE ANNUAL RACES.

Second Day.

Cudgegong Stakes of £3 each, with £30 added; carrying weight for age; heats, once round and a distance.

Cock-a-Hoop 1
Junius 2

Ladies' Purse of £30, with a sweepstake of £2 each added, for all horses, carrying weight for age; one event, twice round the course.

Canobie 1
Cronstadt 2
Premier 3

TAMBAROORA.

Thursday.

An inquest has just been held on the body of John Westerland, a Swede, aged twenty-five. He was killed instantaneously yesterday while tunnelling near Green Valley Creek, by the falling of an immense mass of earth. His head and limbs were frightfully fractured. Verdict, accidental death.

FORBES.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The amount of gold by last escort was upwards of 1500 oz.

Several reefs at the Billibong have proved failures, Christmas reef included.

Business is overdone. There are too many stores and public-houses.

One evening this week some commotion was produced in Forbes by three mounted men rushing up Lachlan-street, firing their revolvers as they galloped on. The idea was at first prevalent that Hall and his two mates were repeating their Bathurst exploit, especially as the men were well dressed and well mounted. It has since transpired that they were Billibongites, and are likely to appear at the Police Office.

Weather still dry but cloudy; gathering, as if for rain.

BRISBANE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

Markets steady. Flour firm at £31 to £33.

The New South Wales eleven are to be entertained at a supper to-night.

Arrived.—Eagle (s.), from Sydney.

IPSWICH.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

IPSWICH RACES.

Hurdle Race.—Billy, 1. Intrepid, 2.

Hack Hurdle.—Comet, 1.

North Australian St. Leger. — Mr. Tait's Ramornie, 1. Prince Rupert, 2. Oakwood, 6.

Queensland Plate.—Playboy, 1. Zenobia, 2. Forester, 3.

The Corinthian Stakes.—Corby, 1. Claret, 2. Young Mormon, 3.

Almost every race was well contested, and there was a very good attendance.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

Flour and wheat quiet. Tea firm.

Malt was sold to-day at 7s. 6d.

Arrived.—Souchays, from Sydney; Black Swan, from Launceston.

Weather, sharp and clear.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Treasurer made his financial speech. He spoke with pride of the prospects of the colony. The exports had increased from 27 to 35 per cent. In cereals the increase had been 1,310,060, in wool 99,000, in copper 263,567, in wine 133,538.

The average quantity of land under cultivation was 4 acres per head of the population. The shipping had increased outwards 16,000 tons, and inwards 16,500 tons.

The Government were beaten by a majority of seven on the Minerals Bill.

Mr. W. Rogers and Mr. J. Williams, the newly elected members, took their seats to-day.

The produce market is somewhat steady. Wheat, 10s. 9d. to 11s. Flour, country brands, £26 to £27; best brands, £28 to £29.

The Wallaroo miners again struck this morning.

The Yelta miners have found a first-class lode in a fresh part of the Peninsula.

Mr. Morris, the Late Official Assignee.—This gentleman was of an old Welsh family, settled for several centuries in the county of Glamorgan. The late Sir John Morris, of Clasemount, in that county, Baronet, was his uncle. Mr. Morris arrived in this colony in 1833, to join the house of Thomas Gore and Co. He had been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in London through his late brother, Mr. William Morris—a member of the eminent firm of Sanderson and Co., of London, and for some years Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the senior member of which firm was for many years member for Colchester. Mr. Morris was one of the first official assignees appointed under the Insolvent Act, and continued to hold the office until his death, which occurred on Wednesday evening. The funeral of the deceased will, we understand, leave his late residence, Woolloahra, for the Congregational Burial Ground, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

The Forgeries.—In the paragraph in yesterday's *Herald*, referring to the prisoner Cust's complaint of the conduct of the prosecution, we omitted to state that before he was silenced by Mr. Ross he exonerated Mr. Argent, believing from the questions he put that his aim was only to elicit the truth. This morning, before the case proceeded, Mr. Argent referred to the paragraph in the *Herald*, and asked Cust whether he intended to object to the part he had taken. Cust said that he expressly guarded himself against conveying any imputation against his worship. Mr. Argent said that he so understood the statement, but the report in the *Herald* seemed to include both magistrates. For himself, although determined to do his duty, and perfectly indifferent as to what opinions might be formed of him, he would withdraw from the case if he thought that an impression prevailed that he had a bias one way or the other. Mr. Roberts said that one irregularity invariably begets another. It was most irregular that a prisoner, having an attorney, should be allowed to address the Court, as Cust did yesterday, and no less so that a magistrate and the prisoner should hold a conversation in open Court to-day.

Child Found.—Yesterday morning the body of an immatured infant was found on the steps of the school-house, behind St. Mary's Cathedral. The body was removed to the dead house, and the mother, who the night before had been discharged from the Infirmary, was taken by the police to the Benevolent Asylum.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their unreserved continuation sale of drapery, straw goods, mantles, ladies' felt hats, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

The attention of timber merchants and others is directed to the sale of the cargo of Hobart Town timber, palings, shingles, &c., ex Malcolm, advertised by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. for this afternoon, at 3, on Market Wharf.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALEXANDRA AT ADELAIDE, WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL PER BOMBAY.

[From our King George's Sound Telegraphic Correspondent.]

GARIBALDI ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

RUMOURED ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE ON THE DANISH QUESTION.

BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBERG.

MASSACRE OF 300 NEGROES BY THE CONFEDERATES AT FORT PILLOW.

A TRIPLE ATTACK ON RICHMOND PROPOSED.

GENERAL SUCCESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

ITALY PREPARING FOR WAR.

MODIFICATION OF NEW ZEALAND CONFISCATION BILL.

BANK RATE 8 PER CENT. CONSOLS 91.

The Alexandra arrived at Glenelg Pier at 4.30 p.m., after a passage of ninety-six hours from King George's Sound. The upward passage being accomplished in ninety-seven hours.

The P. and O. steamer Bombay, Captain Burne, arrived at the Sound at 3 p.m. on the 5th instant. She left Galle on 22nd May, at 4 p.m. Captain King, Admiralty agent.

PASSENGERS.

For Sydney.—Colonel and Miss Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Messrs. Labodde, Hickey, M'Laren, and Nailor. Second Class—Mr. and Mrs. Slavers, and five soldiers.

For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Dr. Greenhill, Messrs. Sloane, Joshua, Bagott, Lewis, Ross, Frith. Second Class—Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Messrs. Cowell, Davis, Kennedy, Stredwall, Sergeant Callaghan, and five soldiers.

For Adelaide.—Mr. and Mrs. Tregoning, Messrs. Shipter and Alstons (2).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

London, 26th April.

The Australian February mails were delivered in London on the 14th and 18th April.

The Queen again appears in public, and held a court at Buckingham Palace on the 9th of April.

The health of the Duke of Newcastle has considerably improved.

Mr. Cardwell, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been re-elected for Oxford, without opposition.

Mr. Stansfeld has retired from the Admiralty Board on the Mazzini Question, and has been succeeded by Mr. Childers, M.P., formerly of Victoria.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Privy Council, has resigned, his successor being Mr. H. A. Bruce, while Mr. Baring succeeds Mr. Bruce in the Home Office.

Lord Wodehouse becomes Under Secretary for India, and Mr. Fortescue retains the Under-secretaryship for the colonies.

Sir Richard Macdonald, late Governor of South Australia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. A bill to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island has passed both Houses of Legislature in Nova Scotia.

The vacant Garter will be bestowed on the Duke of Sutherland.

The Opposition motion respecting the Government motion on China has been disposed of by a count out.

The decision of the House of Lords has been given in the Alexandra appeal case. The appeal was dismissed with costs, and the vessel has been delivered to her owners.

Garibaldi's reception in England was most enthusiastic, from the Prime Minister downwards—every class vied with him to do him honour. His entry into London was a triumphant ovation, and every available spot was crowded with spectators. Garibaldi was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House, and he was also visited by the Prince of Wales. He dined with Lord and Lady Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the members of the Reform Club. He has also been presented with the freedom of the city. Garibaldi intended making a provincial tour through England, but suddenly left for Caprera on the 26th April, which caused great excitement among the working-classes of England, who held monster indignation meetings, alleging that Garibaldi had to leave by desire of the Austrian and French Governments. The truth of this statement has, however, been denied in the British Parliament.

The Shakespere Tercentenary Commemoration was very successful at Stratford-on-

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Avon, but the mejropolitan celebration turned out insignificant and contemptible.

Mr. G. V. Brooke has been engaged to perform at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The Earl of Derby proposed a motion in the House of Lords to compel the London Railway Companies to run a morning and evening train for the working classes at 1s. per week for any distance under ten miles.

The Irish emigration to the Northern States of America is still rapidly increasing, and the means of transit by steamers and sailing vessels is quite unequal to the demand.

The Dublin Exhibition, to take place in May, 1864, gives promise of very successful results.

The estimated loss by the late inundation at Sheffield is £350,000.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts is decreasing at the rate of 4000 persons per week.

The export of cotton from India and China is increasing vastly.

Cobrun, the American, has challenged Mace to fight for the championship next June, and the first deposit has been made.

The month's news shows an unusual increase of murders and criminal outrages.

The fund for Bishop Colenso's defence is now £2000.

A dreadful earthquake occurred at Capiapo in Chili, and simultaneously a new volcano burst out two hundred leagues distant.

OBITUARY.

Viscount Sydmouth, Mr. Paulet, Professor Pillaus, Lord Edward Tucker, Mr. Wemys, M.P.; Countess Glengorn, Colonels Bingham and Burer, Admiral Clowes, Bishop of Peterborough, Archdeacon France, the Hon. and Rev. Stanhope, Mrs. E. Ellis, Alaric Watts, Mr. Maudsley, and T. P. Cooke.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The London Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Danish question, met yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The members present were as follows:—For Austria, Count Apponyi, and privy counseller, Bregelebed. For France, le Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. For England, Lords Russell and Clarendon. For Prussia, Count Bernstorff, and privy councillor Baden, formerly Ambassador at Copenhagen. For Denmark, Baron de Bille, M. Quaade, the Minister and councillor Krezer. For German Confederation, M. de Beusta, Saxon Minister. For Sweden, Count Wachtmeister. After a long discussion, the Conference separated without settling anything decisive. The basis for deliberation which Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation agreed to—the integrity of the Danish monarchy, the political and administrative autonomy of the Duchies, and the maintenance of the union as one single State—*nexus socialis*;—Rendsburg to be made a German Federal fortress as a guarantee of the indivisibility of the Duchies.

Lord Clarendon, after a conference with the Emperor Napoleon, returned to London and announced the intention of France and England to demand an armistice.

France and England agreed to declare war against that power refusing to accept the truce.

Meanwhile, during these negotiations, the brave Danes have suffered frightful losses, fighting to the last, relying on England and France for succour. The Prussians, to the outrage of humanity, bombarded Sonderborg without giving notice, thereby sacrificing unarmed civilians, women, and children.

After two months' gallant defence, Duppel was taken by assault on 18th April. There was great slaughter on both sides; 3000 Danes were taken prisoners. The remains of the Danish army were massed in Alsen. Previous to the fall of Duppel, the Commander-in-Chief requested permission to withdraw the army by night, the place being untenable. A telegraphic reply was received from Copenhagen that Duppel was to be held at any price.

Several naval engagements have taken place in the Baltic, with varied success.

Should Denmark lose Jutland as anticipated, there will only remain to King Christian the islands of Zealand, Fionia, Laland, Bornholm, and the small isles in the Danish Archipelago.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 14th April.

Continuous rains have delayed military operations in Virginia.

General Meade is making active preparations for forward movements.

The Federals intend making a three-fold advance upon Richmond, viz., by Meade, across the Rapidan, by the Army of the Potomac; by Smith, up the peninsula, where M'Lellan failed two years ago; and by Burnside, via Goldsburgh, North Carolina; each army to be strong enough to cope with General Lee singly. It is said Lee intends advancing into Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio, thus forcing Grant to follow him or to abandon those States to his invading army.

The safety of Richmond is considered secure, owing to its defences in garrison.

Several engagements had occurred, in which the Confederates have been always successful.

Great excitement prevailed in the Federal money market under symptoms of a currency panic.

Gold reached to 189, and subsequently fell to 176⅞.

In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Long, of Ohio, spoke in favour of peace, advocating the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. On the next day, the Speaker, Mr. Calfax, descended from the chair and moved Mr. Long's expulsion for treason. Mr. Harris, member for Maryland, defended Long, and prayed that the South might never be conquered. The member for Illainois then moved the expulsion of Mr. Harris, for which there were 81 votes in favour, and 58 against. This not being a majority of two-thirds, the motion was lost, but a vote of censure on Mr. Harris was carried. The expulsion of Long is still under discussion, and many democratic members endorse his opinions.

The Louisiana election resulted in the success of the free state party.

Arkansas has elected an anti-slavery legislature.

President Lincoln has issued orders for 200,000 men to be raised by the 5th April.

Generals M'Lellan and Fremont have been nominated for the presidency, but it is believed that Lincoln will be re-elected.

Another conspiracy has been discovered in Kentucky, the object of which was to annex that State to the Southern Confederation.

Mr. Seward's new Emigration Bill contains a clause to naturalise immigrants one year after their arrival, importing them free of expense, and they are to refund the passage money and war bounty of 900 dollars if they choose. Twenty-five thousand Irish arrived within a month, and as Seward wants 250,000 a month, he expects to empty Ireland, and so strengthen America and weaken England.

The general feeling in America is that the end of the war is approaching, and that the ensuing campaign will decide it.

Should Grant be defeated, a recognition of the Southern States is expected.

The Federal Senate passed a resolution refusing to recognise an European monarchical government in Mexico.

FRANCE.

Mazzini has been tried by default, and condemned to transportation. This sentence enables the French Government to apply for his expulsion from England; and representations have been made from the English Government that Mazzini's presence on British soil was a source of danger and anxiety to the French Cabinet.

Cordial relations are again established between England and France instead of the coldness prevailing since the affair of the Paris Congress. Lord Palmerston publicly stated this. Notwithstanding, the French Government prohibited the holding of a Shaksperian banquet in Paris.

An insurrectionary movement has broken out amongst the Arabs in Algeria, who attacked the French troops; reinforcements have been sent from France to restore order.

ITALY.

The war preparations in Valetia excite alarm at Turin. Government is earnestly urged to prepare for the threatened attack by Austria.

A bill has been introduced in Parliament, to raise a loan for the construction of iron-clads.

The accounts of the Pope's health are very discouraging.

The French ambassador and the French General commanding Rome will temporarily administer affairs in case of the death of the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.

Council have decided on the expulsion of Mazzini from Switzerland, he having abused the rights of that country's hospitality.

Orders have been issued accordingly to the different cantons.

DENMARK.

The King's speech to the army declares their sufferings and losses will not be in vain, as they will bear fruit against the violence and injustice of the enemy, in a struggle the aim of which is the independence of their country.

The inhabitants of Jutland forwarded an address to the King, requesting him to persevere, and declaring their readiness to bear the burden of the war.

AUSTRIA.

The unsettled condition of the Austrian Empire has caused the postponement of the International Exhibition.

RUSSIA.

A battle has taken place between the Circassians and Russians, in which the former lost 2000 men, and the latter 1500. The Circassians have taken refuge in Turkey by consent of the Sultan, who sent five steamers to convey them to Sinope and Varna.

POLAND.

The Polish insurrection still continues. Sanguinary engagements have occurred between the insurgents and Russians. The latter still inflicting barbarous outrages on defenceless women and children.

MEXICO.

Maximilian has surrendered his right to the Austrian throne, and retains the title of Archduke of Austria, with £12,000 per annum, and he departed for his seat of Government in Mexico.

The French army in Mexico still continues successful, and have occupied Matamoras and expelled the ex-dictator Santa Anna.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, May 21.—Government paper 4 per cents.—3¾ rupees discount. Exchange on London—First-class credit 2s. to 2s. 1d. Freights—To London, dead weight, 65s.; jute, 75s.; seeds, 60s.

BOMBAY, May 21.—The freight market still continues dull, and a further decline is expected. The rates for London are as follows:—Cotton, 30s.; seeds, 35s. To Liverpool—Cotton, 45s. to 55s.; seeds, 30s. Exchange on London, at sight, 2s. 1⅛d.; Calcutta, at sight, 99; Madras, 30 days' sight, 99½; China, 60 days, 291.

CHINA.

April 29.—Colonel Gordon has recovered from his wound, and is again in the field, and as successful as usual. On the 11th of April he attacked batteries and rebels to the number of 15,000 at Waisoa, where they were strongly entrenched. After some shelling, their left flank being turned, they precipitately retreated, the regular Imperial troops, who are acting as auxiliaries to Gordon, pursued the rebels and cut them up severely—the line of retreat was literally strewn with dead. It is affirmed that four months more will terminate the Taeping rebellion.

From Japan, or the other ports, there is nothing important.

Exchange on bank bills, 4s. 9½d.; Malwa and opium, 745 dollars; Patna, 520 dollars; Benares, 495 dollars.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, 26th April.

On the 16th April the Bank of England directors raised the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

The discount market is much easier since. Little business is doing below 7 per cent., money lenders evincing much caution, as a further advance of the discount rate is looked for. Consols, for money, 91 and ⅜ to ½; ditto, for account, 91⅝.

At Paris and Vienna, in open market, the discount is 6 per cent. United States Government securities have fallen to-day, and American securities are all depressed.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

New South Wales 5 per cent., 1866, January and July, 99½ to 100½; Victorian sixes, April and October, 108 to 109; New Zealand ditto, 109 to 111; South Australia ditto, 1878 and upwards, 110 to 112.

The directors of the Bank of Queensland have declared a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share. The seventh and eighth calls of the Bank of New Zealand are to be paid 3rd May and 3rd August.

Total value of exportations from England during past year, £146,490,000, against £123,992,000 the previous year. The British Colonies absorbed more than one-third the entire amount.

LONDON WOOL REPORT.

Since last advices Port Phillip is in demand, and sold at prices equal to those in March. The lengthened passage of the Melbourne ships, not being in time for last sales, partly accounts for the stock not being equal to demand. A general belief exists that former prices will be maintained at the ensuing sales, commencing on the 5th May, for all descriptions; but operators will act with extreme caution, owing to stringency of the money market.

Arrivals to date 82,534 bales.

The exports to Melbourne for the past month show an increase of £119,094. Relative totals, £368,000, against £248,907. Considerable advance in soft goods; shipments brandy, tobacco, and malt heavy. Beer has increased; there is a reaction in rape oil, butter, and bar iron.

To Sydney the month's export is 260,661 lbs., against 183,155 lbs. Increase 77,106 lbs. The advance in shipments is uniform in nearly all articles.

To Adelaide the month's exports have decreased £24,323.

To New Zealand the exports reach £145,460, against £136,072 the preceding month; increase, £9388.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TALLOW.—Prices have declined 1s. to 1s. 6d.; PYC, on the spot, 40s. 3d.; Australian, dull and lower.

LEATHER.—Australian brought fair prices; first class 9½d. to 9¾d; second, 9d.; shoulders and bellies, 7d.; skins, little enquiry for all sorts.

HIDES.—The demand is limited; last quotations are scarcely sustained. Prices range: first light, 4d. to 4½d.; seconds, 3¾d. to 4d.; first heavy, 4⅛d. to 4½d.; second, 4¼d.; kips, 4½d.

HORNS.—Former prices for Australian are maintained.

BONES AND HOOFS sold at £5 2s. 6d.; shanks, at £11 5s. to £12 10s.

WHALEBONE.—Polar, £510; Southern, £400; Finners, £120.

OILS.—Extensive sales in linseed; prices much higher. Sperm, £74; Southern whale, double compass, £48; single ditto, £45.

METALS.—Copper has again declined £5 per ton; smelters still sell from £2 to £3 under present quotations.

SPIRITS.—Rum has declined 1d. per gallon; brandies, without change; good port and sherries scarce.

CORN AND RICE.—Prices giving way notwithstanding large business done in both

SUGARS.—Since the imposition of new duties prices advanced 1s. per cwt. The stock on hand is equal to last year's.

COPPER.—Native Ceylon and plantation sorts, 6s. lower.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Essex, La Hogue, Great Britain (s.s.), Moravian, Dona Anita, Asterope, Precursor, Westbury, Alfred R. Morrison, Mediator, Shackamaxon, and Calliance.

DEPARTURES.

For Melbourne.—Tortame, Clyde, Golden Horn, Sarah Anne, Martha Birlie, Lady Egidia, Southern Empire, Scotia, Matilda, and Sussex.

For Sydney.—City of Adelaide, Royal Alice, William Duthie, Buxton Castle, Naomi, Sunbeam, Sea Star, and City of Montreal.

For New Zealand.—Amoor, Flying Foam, Maxwell, Warwickshire, Trincula, Andrew Jackson, Randolph, and Ahuriri s.s.

For Queensland.—Sultana, Earl Russell, and Fusilier.

CASUALTIES.—The Sappho, from Shanghai to London, with a cargo of tea, was totally wrecked entering Table Bay. The American ship San Dunning 1928 tons, from Rangoon to Liverpool, foundered on the 19th April—only six of the crew were saved.

The P. and O. steamer Candia, from Aden to Galle, encountered a terrific cyclone 29th April; the ship sprung a leak, the fires in the engine room were extinguished, the lascar crew were paralysed with fear, but the ship was saved through the exertions of the officers and passengers.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(VIA SUEZ.)

May 5th, 11 a.m.

LONDON, 3RD MAY, 6 P.M.—The Conference in London on the Danish question is adjourned—an armistice was proposed, but the German Plenipotentiaries await further orders. The Conference will reassemble to-day. An uneasy feeling prevails.

The Channel Fleet is in the Downs, and the officers have been ordered to join their ships forthwith.

The French Fleet is under sailing orders; its probable destination being the Baltic, for the purpose of watching Austrian naval proceedings there.

Frederica has been evacuated.

The Prussians have imposed a heavy war contribution on Jutland.

The agitation caused by the sudden departure of Garibaldi is subsiding, and his farewell address has been published.

A Parliamentary debate has taken place on the New Zealand Confiscation Act. The Government proposes some modifications mitigating its severity, and proposes a general amnesty on the accomplishment of peace.

The Penal Servitude Amendment Act Bill has passed the third reading.

Fort Pillow was captured by the Confederates and three hundred negroes were massacred. President Lincoln has threatened retaliation.

The Federals, under General Banks, have been again defeated in Louisiana, with severe loss.

A Confederate ram sunk three Federal gunboats at Plymouth, U. S.

General Lee crossed the Rapidan, which caused a great panic on the Stock Exchange in New York.

Ninety thousand bales are catalogued for the next wool sales.

Money tight—the Bank rate of discount 8 per cent.

Consols, 91.

Sugar is dearer, but easy.

ARRIVALS.—Marco, Adamant, and Stately.

SUEZ, 5TH MAY, 2 P.M.

It is rumoured, but not duly authenticated, that the Congress in London on the Dano-German question had failed, and the English fleet had been ordered to the Baltic.

It is also stated that France intended sending 150,000 men to the frontier as the ally of England.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, Thursday Night.

THE branch steamer Alexandra arrived this afternoon, having made the passage in ninety-six hours.

The Bombay arrived at King George's Sound at 3 o'clock on the morning of the fifth.

PASSENGERS.

For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Faucett, Mr. and Mrs. Biddulph, Dr. Greenhill, Messrs. Sloane, Joshua, Bagott, Lewis, Rose, and Frutsch in the cabin.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Messrs. Cowell, Dairs, Kennedy, Shellnall, and six soldiers in the second cabin.

For Sydney.—Colonel and Miss Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Messrs. Laborde, Hickey, Maclaren, and Naylor, in the cabin.

Mrs. and Mrs. Travers, and five soldiers in the second cabin.

For Adelaide.—Mr. and Mrs. Treginin, Messrs. George Alston, Veneer, Douglass Alston, and Shipster.

REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 29.

A debate has taken place in the Commons, on the confiscation policy of the New Zealand Government. Mr. Cardwell said it was impossible to disallow the acts of the Colonial Legislature, but he had instructed the New Zealand Government to restrain its action till the cession of territory should be on terms of pacification. No single act of confiscation should take place without the concurrence of the Governor. He was to open a commission to investigate every case, after a just chastisement of the guilty, when the Confiscation Act should terminate, and a complete amnesty be proclaimed.

NEW YORK, April 23.

General Banks has been defeated with great loss. General Forrest has captured Fort Pillow.

LONDON, May 3.

The Danes have evacuated Frederica. The Allies have rejected the proposed armistice, which embraced the maintenance of the blockade.

Markets flat. Bank discount 8 per cent.

REUTER'S UNPUBLISHED TELEGRAMS.

Altona, April 26.

A proclamation of the Federal Commissioners, dated April 25, says that the King of Prussia, at his departure, declared that he felt himself most deeply moved by the gratifying reception he had met with from the clergy and all classes of the people. His Majesty has likewise expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial reception given to the Prussian troops, on their return from Schleswig to Holstein, after a severe engagement. The Commissioners bring these expressions of thanks to the knowledge of all concerned.

REUTER'S LATEST TELEGRAM.

London, May 4.

It is stated that a coalition has been formed between England and France. The English fleet will be sent to the Baltic, and France sends 50,000 troops to the frontier.

REUTER'S EXPRESS.

London, April 26.

The Australian February mails were delivered on April 12, via Marseilles, and on April 16, via Southampton.

The Queen held the first Court levee since the death of Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on April 9, when she received the principal members of the corps diplomatique and their ladies. A second reception was to have been held on the 16th, but was postponed, as her Majesty was suffering from neuralgia. Her Majesty and the royal family left Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 20th. Her health still requires care.

The Prince and Princess of Wales still remain at Sandringham.

Prince Alfred has left town, going first to Germany and then for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Duke of Newcastle has been compelled, from the state of his health, to resign his office. Mr. Cardwell succeeds him.

Mr. Lowe has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Committee of the Privy Council of Education. He is succeeded by the Under Secretary of the Home Office Mr. Bruce. Mr. Baring succeeds Mr. Bruce.

One of the last acts of the Duke of Newcastle was to offer the Bishopric of Tasmania to the Rev. C. H. Bromby, the Principal of the Normal College at Cheltenham.

General Garibaldi was received in London with a heartiness and goodwill unexampled in history. The crowd was denser than at the entry of the Princess of Wales.

He was greeted by deputations from the working men of London. He then proceeded to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. During the week he met with a perfect ovation from all classes of English society whenever he appeared in public. He visited the opera, the Lords and Commons twice, and the Crystal Palace, where he received addresses, and was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and of the Fishmongers' Corporation. He dined at the Reform Club, and with many members of the aristocracy. Altogether he encountered a most enthusiastic reception, and had made arrangements to visit many provincial towns, when he was advised by his friends to abandon the tour, for fear of injuring his health. He yielded to these representations, and has now gone to Cornwall to visit his friend Colonel Peard. It is expected he will leave England in the course of the week for Caprera, in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. Much dissatisfaction is existing throughout the country, especially among the working men, at Garibaldi's abrupt departure, rumours being current that a pressure has been put upon him by the Government, to please the Emperor Napoleon. These rumours have been authoritatively denied in Parliament by the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone.

The Shakspere tercentenary festival, was celebrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, on April 23rd, and various other places throughout the kingdom. The jubilee continues at Stratford for a week.

An interesting series of trials is going on at Shoeburyness to test the relative merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, superintended by the competitors in person. As yet very slight difference is found to exist.

A volunteer review of 18,000 men, was held near Guildford, on Easter Monday, and passed off with success.

The Alexandra steamer seized by the Government as being fitted out contrary to the Foreign Enlistment Act, has been returned to her owners.

OBITUARY.

Landgravine of Hesse, Grandmother of the Princess of Wales; Princess Victoria Gouromina of Coorg, godmother of the Queen; Viscount Sidmouth, Sir Andreis Stocofenestrom, late Lieutenant Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Major General Harvey, Admiral Patten Taylor, C.B.; Sir Edward Tucker, G.C.B.; Professor Pillans, Mr. Wemyss, M.P. for Fifeshire; Admiral Clowes, Mr. T. P. Cooke, the actor; the President of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Bishop of Peterborough.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the Lords, on April 7th, Lord Shaftesbury censured the bombardment of Sonderborg without notice to the inhabitants, and hoped the Government would send a fleet to prevent a repetition of such atrocities.

On the 11th, Lord Strathdon moved resolutions to the effect that if Denmark had been assisted by the British Government bloodshed might have been avoided, and that the Conference about to be held should be accompanied by a convincing proof to the European Powers that the Government would adhere to the treaties guaranteeing Schleswig to Denmark. After a long debate, the resolutions were withdrawn.

In the Commons, on April 4, Lord Palmerston said the Conference would endeavour to restore peace without an armistice.

Mr. Stansfeld announced the resignation of his office, and indignantly repudiated all complicity with the revolutionary party. On April 7th Mr. Gladstone brought in his budget. He said the surplus for the past year amounted to £235,200, and that the accounts for the current year at the present rate of taxation, would leave a surplus of £347,000. The malt tax was not to be repealed, but he would reduce the duties on sugar by about 6s. per cwt. on the higher classes, and about 2s. on the lowest. He would take off one penny in the pound from the income-tax, and reduce by one-half fire insurance duty. In addition to these, he proposed various minor changes in the duty on corn, lentils, licensed duty for the sale of tea, duties of certain ecclesiastical benefices, reduction of the stamp duty and proxy voting. Papers for the reduction of the powers of attorney, receipts for dividends, legalising the practice of marine re-insurance, and extending licenses to beer-sellers. The total reduction would leave a margin of £238,000, which amount he did not propose further to reduce. The Budget was favourably received by the House.

April 13.—A motion of Lord Robert Cecils, concerning the Mutilation Report of the Inspector of Schools by the committee of the Council of Education, was carried against the Government by a majority of 9. In consequence of this vote Mr. Lowe, the President of the Council, resigned his seat.

AMERICA.

April 14.—There are indications of active operations being about to recommence in all quarters. General Grant has officially assumed the command of the armies, and announced his head-quarters to be in the field with the Potomac army.

This army has now been largely reinforced, and its head quarters moved to Culpepper. This is considered to indicate a forward movement on Richmond. The Confederates, under General Forrest, invaded Tennessee, and captured Union City. Forrest immediately afterwards entered Kentucky, and took Paducah on the Ohio River. He was forced to retreat, but being reinforced again advanced and attacked Columbus, where fighting still continues. Active preparations are being made for the campaign in the South-West. General Johnston has been largely reinforced from Polk's and Beauregard's army.

An exciting debate took place in the House of Representatives on a resolution to expel two members, who had expressed themselves unfavourably towards the North. The Senate has voted amendments to the Constitution abolishing slavery. A great panic had taken place in the gold market, which rose one day 15 per cent., but has now receded to 76¼ premium.

DENMARK.

The war continues. After a siege of upwards of two months' duration the Prussians carried the works of Duppel by assault on April 18. The bombardment of the position had already reduced the forts to little better than ruins, and the Danish army was too much exhausted and worn out to offer efficient resistance.

The Prussians captured a large number of guns, and 2000 prisoners. Further Danish losses are reported to amount to 2000 or 3000 more. The Prussian loss amounted to about 1300. After the capture of Duppel the rest of the Danish army retreated to the island of Alsen, off the coast, where it still remains. The Danes have thus lost their hold on the mainland. The Prussians have now directed the main body of their forces into Jutland, expressing their intention to occupy that province, in reprisal for attacks committed by the Danes upon the German shipping.

The Austrians are still besieging the fortress of Frederica. A conference of the representatives of the Powers which signed the treaty of 1852, together with the Envoy of the German Diet, met yesterday in London, to discuss the means of restoring peace. It is stated that the proposition is being made for an immediate armistice. The Austrian and Prussian Envoys stated that they must apply to their Governments for instructions. The Conference therefore adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Mexican question is settled, Archduke Maximilian having formally accepted the Crown, and is now on his way to his new empire.

GREECE.

A protocol ending the English protectorate over the Ionian Islands has been signed, and the islands handed over to Greece.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

For Melbourne.—Sarah Annie, Martha Birnie, Lady Egidia, Southern Empire, Port Phillip, Golden Horn, Scotia.

For Canterbury.—Amoor, Comspore.

For Auckland.—Flying Foam, Maxwell, Trincolo.

For Sydney.—Royal Alice, William Duthie, Buxton Castle, Naomi.

For Queensland.—Sultana, Earl Russell, Fusileer.

For Geelong.—Matilda.

For Otago.—Warwickshire.

For Port Chalmers.—Andrew Jackson.

For Adelaide.—Sea Star, Nyanna.

For Port Augusta.—Shepherdess.

ARRIVALS.

From Fremantle.—Hastings.

From Adelaide.—Murray, Precursor.

From Sydney.—Isles of the South, La Hogue, Alfred, Shackamaxon.

From Melbourne.—Essex, Great Britain, Moravian, Mediator.

From Canterbury.—Dona Anita.

From Wellington.—Asterope.

From Launceston.—Westbury.

From Swan River.—R. Morrison.

From Geelong.—Calliance.

COMMERCIAL.

The exports for March amount to £368,000, being an increase over last month of £120,611. For Sydney and Moreton Bay £266,661, being an increase of £78,983. To Adelaide, £32,339.

Bank of England discount 7 per cent. Stocks are moderate. Consols 3 per cent. Money on account, 91¾. Exchequer Bills 10 to 11 discount.

WOOL.

Since the last report there has been a considerable demand for wool. Several large parcels of Port Phillip wool have come to hand by recent arrivals, and were sold fully equal to March prices. The total arrivals to date are 82,534 bales.

PRODUCE.

Hides less active; the late slight advance scarcely sustained, only small portions being sold.

Horns.—Australian: Moderate sales at previous prices.

Tallow dull, drooping at present prices, showing a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. on last month's rates. Australian dull, lower.

Oils.—Linseed active; extensive sales on speculation; prices much higher. On the spot, 39s.; 39s. 3d. in Hull, delivery up to June. Rape steady. Palm quiet. Cocoanut rather less demand. Olive better. Fish oils, only small business doing.

Metals.—Spelter quieter. Tin dull. British Company reduced prices. Tinplates rather easier, and in moderate demand. Manufactured iron and lead quiet. Copper declined £5.

Spirits.—Common kinds rum declined 1d. per gallon, with large sale; market however dull. Brandies unchanged; orders for export small.

Wines.—Good ports and sherries very scarce; higher prices asked.

Provisions.—Butter—Dull, and lower; Dutch much lower; American lower. Hams quiet. Bacon dull. Cheese rather cheaper. Rice—Although large business is doing, prices have given way, both for parcels on the spot and for arrival. Coffee—Native Ceylon in good demand, prices firm; plantation, however, has given way, the demand being less active; Mocha dearer, and in good demand; foreign coffees steady. Corn—Notwithstanding the war, the wheat market is extremely dull, and prices have further given way. Barley rather easier. Oats—Full prices for all good samples, light sorts rather cheaper. Sugars—Since the new duties there has been more demand both by grocers and refiners, and a fair business has been done; the importers generally obtain 6d. to 1s. per cwt. more. Stocks are now on a par with those of last year.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

TELEGRAPH EXTRAORDINARY.

LONDON, May 5.

Several engagements have been fought between the Federals and Confederates—the latter have been successful. It is the general opinion that the recognition of the South will shortly be effected.

Gold in New York was 78 premium.

The French Government had prohibited the holding of a Shakspere banquet in Paris.

Sir R. G. Macdonnell, late Governor of South Australia, has been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Childers has succeeded Mr. Stansfeld at the Admiralty.

The Queen's health has improved, and she has again appeared in public.

Brigadier-General Chute has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

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GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

TIME TABLE FOR JUNE.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sat. Train (additional)	Sunday Trains. 1.	Sunday Trains. 2.	Sunday Trains. 3.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 10	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	7 0	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
Newtown	2	6 39	8 46	..	10 16	p.m. 12 6	2 7	4 36	..	5 36	7 6	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
Petersham	3	6 46	8 53	..	10 21	12 11	2 12	4 41	..	5 41	7 11	11 47	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
Ashfield	5	6 53	8 58	..	10 27	12 16	2 18	4 46	..	5 46	7 16	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
Burwood	7	7 0	9 2	9 17	10 33	12 21	2 23	4 50	5 17	5 50	7 20	11 58	1 49	9 22	2 35	5 22
Homebush	8	7 5	9 6	..	10 37	..	2 27	4 54	..	5 54	7 24	a.m. 12 3	..	9 28	2 40	5 28
Haslem Creek	11	7 15	..	..	10 43	..	2 33	..	5 27	..	7 30	..	..	9 34	2 47	5 34
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	13	7 26	..	9 30	10 49	..	2 39	..	5 33	..	7 36	12 13	2 4	9 40	2 53	5 40
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	7 30	..	9 33	10 50	..	2 41	..	5 38	..	7 40	12 20	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line. Parramatta	14	7 35	..	9 43	10 54	12 41	2 45	..	5 43	..	7 45	12 30	2 15	9 56	3 0	5 55
Blacktown	21	..	..	10 3	..	..	..	..	6 3	..	..	12 58	2 32	10 15	..	6 15
South Creek	29	..	..	10 23	..	..	..	..	6 23	..	..	1 20	2 52	10 35	..	6 35
Penrith	34	..	..	10 33	..	..	..	..	6 33	..	..	1 35	3 2	10 45	..	6 45
Fairfield	18	7 50	..	9 45	..	1 0	..	..	5 48	..	..	..	2 18	10 3	..	6 3
Liverpool	22	8 15	..	10 0	..	1 10	..	..	6 3	..	..	..	2 31	10 18	..	6 18
Campbelltown	34	8 55	..	10 30	..	..	..	..	6 30	..	..	..	2 56	10 48	..	6 48
Menangle	40	9 15	..	10 46	..	..	..	..	6 45	..	..	..	3 13	11 3	..	7 3
Picton	53	9 56	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 20	..	..	..	3 45	11 38	..	7 38

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Distance.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	5.	*†6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	Saturday Trains (Additional.)	Sunday Trains. 1.	Sunday Trains. 2.	Sunday Trains. 3.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Picton	—	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
Menangle	13	2 40	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 45	8 28	4 30	..
Campbelltown	19	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 43	..	..	..	..	1 4	8 40	4 43	..
Liverpool	31	3 50	..	8 20	..	..	1 35	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	1 30	9 5	5 8	..
Fairfield	35	4 15	..	8 30	..	..	1 40	..	5 18	..	..	..	..	1 40	9 15	5 18	..
Great Western Line. Penrith	—	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
South Creek	5	3 20	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
Blacktown	13	3 50	..	8 15	..	..	..	..	5 6	..	..	..	..	1 25	9 6	5 6	..
Parramatta	20	4 15	7 55	8 28	..	11 0	2 0	2 50	5 27	..	..	8 0	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	40	4 35	7 59	8 43	..	11 4	2 4	2 54	5 31	..	..	8 4	..	1 53	9 33	5 31	6 19
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	—	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 5	2 5	2 55	5 36	..	..	8 5	..	1 58	9 37	5 36	6 20
Haslem Creek	42	..	8 8	..	..	11 12	..	3 2	5 43	..	..	8 13	..	..	9 45	..	6 27
Homebush	45	..	8 17	..	9 10	11 19	..	3 9	..	5 0	6 0	8 22	12 30	..	9 54	5 53	6 34
Burwood	46	..	8 22	9 5	9 14	11 23	2 20	3 13	5 55	5 4	6 4	8 27	12 34	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 38
Ashfield	48	..	8 27	..	9 18	11 27	2 25	3 17	..	5 8	6 8	8 32	12 39	2 18	10 6	6 4	6 43
Petersham	50	..	8 34	..	9 23	11 33	2 32	3 23	..	5 13	6 13	8 37	12 43	2 25	10 11	6 10	6 48
Newtown	51	..	8 38	..	9 27	11 39	2 37	3 27	..	5 17	6 17	8 41	12 50	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 54
Sydney	53	5 40	8 47	9 25	9 35	11 47	2 43	3 37	6 15	5 25	6 25	8 47	..	2 36	10 26	6 26	7 0

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up*, and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturday*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

AN AMERICAN DUEL.—A New York paper says:—Jersey has been the scene of another duel. The actors were a young officer of artillery, son of an eminent naval officer, and a lieutenant in the 8th Infantry, a detachment of which is at present quartered on Governor's Island. Both gentlemen are familiar to the best society in the metropolis and elsewhere. The cause of the challenge is understood to have been given in a conversation on Governor's Island, when it is said the lieutenant referred to uttered a sentiment reflecting on the character of women in general. Although no name was mentioned, the artillery officer saw fit to resent the expression on the ground of its being an insult not only to the feminine race, but to his nearest and dearest relatives of that sex. It is hinted also that the obnoxious speech of the lieutenant was made particularly poignant by reason of "a lady in the case" (a Washington lady), who had, according to rumour, discarded the attentions of the infantry officer to smile upon those of his companion. The challenge given by the latter was promptly responded to, and the meeting occurred on the Jersey shore as stated. Pistols were the weapons. Three shots were exchanged without effect. The result of the fourth was more sanguinary. The challenger, struck in the neck by the bullet of his adversary, fell bleeding and senseless, but, reviving within a few moments, inquired, with undaunted pluck, whether the time had arrived for "another round." His strength, however, failed to match his courage, and the duel was pronounced at an end. Happily for the parties concerned, we are enabled to say that the sufferer in the affair is rapidly recovering.

AN INTERESTING AND UNUSUAL BAPTISM.—Three children of one birth—two boys and a girl—who were named by their parents Albert, Edward, and Alexandra, were baptised in the National Scotch Church, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London, by the Rev. L. Macbeth. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to forward to the mother her usual bounty on such occasions of £1 for each child.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

YANKEE INGENUITY.—A genius down East intends applying for a patent for a machine which, he says, when wound up and set in motion, will chase a hog over a ten-acre lot, catch, yoke, and ring him; or, by a slight change of gearing, will chop him into sausages; work his bristles into shoe-brushes, and manufacture his tail into a corkscrew. Another inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he says is a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the nose a gutta-percha tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores, he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and of course reforms.

FIGHT BETWEEN AN ICHNEUMON AND A COBRA.—In a letter to the *Madras Times*, dated Trichinopoly, July 15, and signed by three officers of the Indian service, we find the following interesting account of a fight between a mongoose or ichneumon and a cobra:—"We think the long-vexed question whether the mongoose, on being bitten by the cobra, retires into the jungle and finds some herb as an antidote for the poison, or whether the venom of the serpent produces no effect on the animal, has been at last settled. On Saturday morning last, whilst seated in the messhouse with several officers of the regiment, a servant came and stated that a snake had been seen by one of the guard to enter a hole in the ground close to where the guard was. We immediately sent for a mongoose (a tame one, and the property of an officer), and put him to the hole. He soon began to scratch away the earth, and in half an hour a fine cobra, about a yard long, came forward, with head erect, and hood distended, to attack the mongoose, who seemed to care nothing for the reptile, but merely jumped out of the way to avoid the blows which the snake struck at him. The mongoose unfortunately had just been fed, consequently did not show sufficient inclination to go in at him and kill him; so we secured the snake and carried him over to one of the officer's quarters to have the contest carried out there, after the mongoose should have had a little time to get over his breakfast. After a couple of hours rest we placed the cobra in a room, with closed doors (we having in the meantime taken up a secure station in the room, from which we could observe all the movements of the combatants), the mongoose was let in and the fight commenced. The mongoose approached the cobra with caution, but devoid of any appearance of ear. The cobra, with head erect and body vibrating, watched his opponent with evident signs of being aware of how deadly an enemy he had to contend with. The mongoose was soon within easy striking distance of the snake, who, suddenly throwing back his head, struck at the mongoose with tremendous force. The mongoose, quick as thought, sprung back out of reach, uttering at the same time savage growls. Again the hooded reptile rose on the defensive, and the mongoose, nothing daunted by the distended jaws and glaring eyes of his antagonist, approached so near to the snake that he was forced, not relishing such close proximity, to draw his head back considerably. This lessened considerably his distance from the ground; the mongoose at once seeing the advantageous opportunity, sprang at the cobra's head, and appeared to inflict as well as to receive a wound. Again the combatants put themselves in a position to renew the encounter, again the snake struck at his wily opponent, and again the latter's agility saved him. It would be tedious to recount the particulars of about a dozen successive rounds, at the end of which time neither combatants seemed to suffer more than the other; we will limit ourselves to describe the final and most interesting encounter. The fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, and both combatants seemed to nerve themselves to a final encounter. The cobra changing his position of defence for that of attack, seemed determined now to 'do or die.' Slowly on his watchful enemy the cobra advanced; with equal courage the mongoose awaited the advance of his still unvanquished foe. The cobra had now approached so close that the mongoose, owing to want of space behind, was unable to spring out of reach by jumping backwards, as he had done in the previous encounters, and nimbly bounded straight up in the air. The cobra missed his object, and struck the ground under him. Immediately on the mongoose alighting, the cobra, quick as thought, struck again, and to all appearances fixed its fangs in the head of the mongoose. The mongoose, as the cobra was withdrawing his head after having inflicted the bite, instantly retaliated by fixing his teeth in the head of the cobra. This seemed to convince the cobra that he was no match for his fierce and watchful antagonist; and now no longer exhibiting a head erect and defiant eye, unfolded his coil, and ignominiously slunk away. Instantly the mongoose was on his retreating foe, and burying his teeth in his brain, at once ended the contest. The mongoose now set to work to devour his victim, and in a few minutes had eaten the head and two or three inches of the body, including the venom so dreaded. We should have mentioned before, that previous to this encounter, the snake had struck a fowl, which died within half an hour of the infliction of the bite, showing beyond doubt its capability of inflicting a deadly wound. After the mongoose had satisfied his appetite, we proceeded to examine with a pocket lens the wounds which he had received from the cobra, and in washing away the blood from one of those places, the lens disclosed the broken fang of the cobra imbedded in the head of the mongoose. To discover whether there was any truth in the assertion that the mongoose owes its impunity from the bite of the most venemous of serpents to its knowledge of a herb which is an antidote to the poison, or whether, on the other hand, a prophylactic exists in the blood of this extraordinary animal, rendering it innocuous to the bite of a reptile fatal to all other animals, we have had the mongoose confined ever since (now four days ago) and it is now as healthy and lively as ever. We consider, therefore, there no longer exists a doubt that in the blood of the mongoose there is a prophylactic, and that the idea that it derives its impunity from a herb is one of many popular errors."

SOCIAL RANCOUR ARISING FROM THE AMERICAN WAR.—The *Philadelphia Presbyterian* has a letter from the pen of a United States naval officer who had recently been at New Orleans. He describes the bitter feeling of many of the people—especially the women and the clergy—towards the Federalists, and gives an illustration:—A little drama, of which I was one of the unfortunate *dramatis personæ*, will illustrate the state of mind of those unfortunate and "possessed" people. When the General Assembly met in New Orleans, in 1858, I was one of its officers, and a guest of a lovely family, who extended to me and Brother S., of Indianopolis, a generous and elegant hospitality. A friendship resulted from the pleasant intercourse of that occasion, and one of the items in the programme of my visit was a call upon this household. I went. Unfortunately my vest had the navy button, and my card bore the usual U.S.N. The lady withdrew from the verandah and entered the house, as I, in my simplicity supposed, to be sure she was not in *déshabille*. The father of the lady (her husband being absent) and a cousin of the lady, from Brooklyn, received me with an ice-like coldness that might have been refreshing on that hot night; but it was not. After some inquiries about the family, which were answered with a stiffness that our Paddy might have taken for a hint, I remarked that many changes had taken place since my visit five years ago. "Yes; and I suppose we are to have the scenes of St. Domingo renewed amongst us." "Certainly not, sir, if the power of the best of Governments can prevent it." "From appearances, we are to look for nothing else." "Doubtless many things are done, sir, in the fearful details of a civil war, that all good people deplore; but the men who brought these calamities on the South well knew that it would be so; yet rather than restrain their indomitable ambition, they struck the blow at our nationality." "No, no, sir; the aggression upon our rights is the result of the religion of the Northern people." This was followed by some acrimonious remarks, which led me to say, "It is evident, Mr. ——, that you and I are not likely to agree on these topics; and, as my call was a social, not an official one, perhaps it would be better if we would drop the topic." To this he assented. A few more words were exchanged, which convinced me that I was probably not to see the lady; and I arose and said, "I suppose I am not to see your daughter?" "No sir: she asks to be excused." "Very well; and in parting with you I wish to say that your incivility is as blind and undiscriminating as it is venomous. Good night, sir!"

THE TURK'S SURPRISE.—The *Progrès*, of Lyons, relates the following anecdote of the late Eugene Delacroix's father, who was Minister of Foreign Relations under the Directory:—"An envoy of the Sublime Porte, on the point of returning to Constantinople, was taking leave of the Minister, when a letter was delivered to the latter. M. Delacroix broke the seal, and read the contents. It was his dismissal from office. 'I am rejoiced,' said he, resuming his conversation with the ambassador, 'that you have come to-day, for to-morrow I should not have had the honour of receiving you. I am dismissed.' 'Allah!' exclaimed the Turk, who, crossing his arms over his breast, and taking his leave with a sorrowful air, quitted the room. About an hour, M. Delacroix left his cabinet, and, on crossing an ante-room, was surprised to see the envoy quietly seated in the Eastern fashion, and appearing to be in a reverie. Going up to him, the Minister said, 'Have you forgotten to mention something to me, that you are here?' 'No, but I am waiting.' 'For what, may I ask?' 'For the end,' solemnly replied the Turk, turning his eyes towards Heaven. 'What end?' 'The arrival of the bowstring with which you are to be strangled. I wish to know how a Western vizier can die?' M. Delacroix laughed, and so heartily, that the Turk lost all hope of witnessing the drama he was expecting. He rose up disappointed, saying, 'At Constantinople, when a vizier is dismissed, he is always strangled, so that he may not divulge the State secrets. It is an excellent precaution, and I am sorry to see that it is not adopted in France.'"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—I have a complaint to make as a foreign shipmaster, and a stranger in these colonies, and have therefore sought the aid of your columns as the medium through which to make my grievances more generally known. I am induced to have recourse to these means rather on public than on personal grounds, at the same time I consider that the personal injustice to which I have been subjected would of itself fully justify me in doing so. To be brief, I have to complain of the treatment I have experienced during my sojourn with my vessel—the barque Amazone—at the port of Newcastle, where I arrived some three weeks ago. On approaching that port, my vessel was taken in charge by a Government pilot, and ever since my arrival in harbour my vessel has remained under the control and direction of the harbour department; so much so that in no instance has it been allowable for the vessel to be removed from place to place, within the harbour, unless in charge of and under the sole command of a pilot. I have nothing to complain of as regards this regulation, but on the contrary have in all cases cheerfully complied with it. But as the sequel will show my cause of complaint arises upon quite other grounds. That while the supreme command has been assumed by the officials of this department, every thing in the shape of responsibility has been thrown upon me, not only as regards the safe mooring and management of my vessel, but the pecuniary consequences of this duty being imperfectly performed by those connected with the department in question. I have been made aware that it is the duty of the pilots or others in the service, on boarding a vessel arriving at the port, to furnish the master of such vessel with a printed copy of the code of rules and regulations of the harbour. In my case this duty was not performed.

Yet, if there are cases in which the scrupulous observance of this rule is of more importance than in others, surely mine was one of those, as a perfect stranger to the port, and a foreigner besides. However, as before stated, I have been now some three weeks in port, and to the present time this rule, in my case, has not been complied with. The importance to me, and to others similarly situated, of the non-fulfilment of this duty will become apparent when I come to deal with the facts of the case, as I propose to do presently. I shall do so in the hope that a faithful narration of the facts will have the desired effect of putting others upon their guard, who, like myself, may arrive at this port in ignorance of its rules and regulations and of its usages; and that it may also lead to an amendment in the mode of adjudication in such cases—believing, as I do, that in this instance I have been made in some measure an unsuspecting victim.

On Thursday night last, the 2nd instant, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, that there prevailed a gale of wind, accompanied with rain almost unparalleled for its violence in these latitudes. On the day previous my vessel completed her loading under one of the coal cranes at the wharf in the port of Newcastle, and was subsequently removed from the wharf in charge of one of the pilots. During the whole of Wednesday night and the following day the vessel lay at anchor at the usual lying ground in the harbour, at a place assigned her by the pilot who took her in charge. On the previous Tuesday, May 31, the brig Eliza Covey had been brought to anchor in the same portion of the harbour without a pilot; the master of the brig in question being exempt by certificate from the Pilot Board. About half-past four o'clock on Thursday, the barque Ettrick was brought to anchor also in the same portion of the harbour, but in charge of a pilot. At this period there were not the usual indications of such foul weather as was subsequently experienced, at the same time three vessels were apparently moored in safety, and with sufficient room to swing. During the fury of the storm which presently arose, every precaution was taken on board the Amazone to prevent her dragging, and to enable her to ride out the gale in safety. Here it will be necessary to describe more minutely the relative position of the vessels indicated previous to the commencement of the gale. The Ettrick's position from the Amazone was north-east by north. That of the Eliza Covey from the Amazone, was south-east by east, the wind at the time blowing a gale from the south-east, with a strong ebb tide running out, and the night extremely dark. During this gale, these three vessels came into collision, by which damage was sustained, for the assessment and apportionment of which arbitration is had recourse to. The arbitrators in the case were Captains Stapleton and Smith, with whom Captain Allen, the Harbour Master, was associated; but whether as arbitrator on the part of one of these vessels or as umpire, I have been unable to ascertain. Some surprise may be experienced at my being unable to ascertain this fact, when the public are made aware that on application I was informed that no minute record of proceedings had been kept, and that therefore a correct copy of depositions could not be furnished me. Fortunately, however, the evidence of Pilot Collins, who had my vessel in charge on that day she was taken from the wharf to her anchorage, had been taken down and preserved, a copy of which I have been able to obtain.

Before quoting his evidence it may be as well that I mention here certain facts which are undisputed, and which will hereafter enable the reader to form a more correct estimate of the ground and nature of my complaints. It was agreed on all hands that the Eliza Covey had been moored about sunset on Tuesday in 20 feet water at flood tide with single anchor, and 25 fathoms chain out; that on the Wednesday, about four o'clock p.m., the barque Amazone was moored by Pilot Collins in 20 feet water flood tide, in a clear berth, with plenty of room to swing to a single anchor with 36 fathoms of chain; that the Ettrick was brought round to the anchorage about half-past four o'clock p.m. on Thursday, and placed in 20 feet water flood tide, with 40 fathoms of chain on flood anchor, with 20 fathoms on the ebb, and in a clear berth.

Now, before the arbitrators it was alleged, on behalf of the Eliza Covey, that the Amazone had dragged her anchor and run foul of her during the gale. From the relative position of the vessels, as given above, any nautical man will see at once that it was almost a physical impossibility that the Amazone should have dragged or drifted in the direction of the brig Eliza Covey, then lying to windward of the Amazone, and in the teeth of a gale of wind such as was blowing at the time. It will be apparent, also, that it was much more probable that the Eliza Covey would approach the Amazone, if she dragged at all, and I think I shall be able to show that she must have done so when she came into collision with the Amazone, as she did on more than one occasion during the gale.

Before proceeding to give my own version of the affair, I will here transcribe a portion of the evidence as given by pilot Collins before the arbitrators:—"I took the Amazone from the wharf, and brought her up in twenty fathoms water, with thirty fathoms chain; I considered the vessel in a safe berth, with plenty of room to swing; had there been a second anchor I should have let it go, but the second one was undergoing repair, as I saw it without a stock; there was plenty of room on either side; it was fine weather from the southward; if the weather had been rough I should have considered her still safe; there was no safer berth; I was not on board the morning after the collision; I saw her from the wharf, but could not say whether there was any great difference in her position; could see none; could not swear whether she had dragged or not; I could not see any vessels closer than previously; when I anchored her she was from eighty to a hundred fathoms from the nearest vessel; I picked that berth for her, knowing I was to anchor her with a single anchor; the anchor was heavy enough to hold her." In reply to a question by Mr. Brown he said he could not say whether the master of the Amazone had a copy of the Harbour regulations. "I furnished him with none, but told him he could get a copy from the Harbour Master's office."

My chief mate, who was in charge in my absence, informed the arbitrators, but of which no record has been kept, that on or about ten o'clock on Thursday night the brig E. Covey approached the stern of the Amazone, but swung clear. Heard them slack chain, soon after which she again sailed up on her chain towards our vessel, this time coming into collision, carrying away signal hallyards and night signals. After clearing the second time she paid out more chain and dropped astern again; but during the following hour she twice more came in contact with us, doing us more damage. On the fourth and last time she came up again to our port quarter, remaining there until both vessels sheered over in the direction of the Ettrick. The Amazone being thus between the two was brought into direct collision with the former—doing her some damage—the whole of which, by the extraordinary decision of the arbitrators, I am called upon to pay. The following extract, from the arbitrator's award, will clearly shew that both were liable:—"The brig Eliza Covey, and the barque Amazone, are both to blame by not being moored; we therefore consider that each vessel should bear their own loss." The award also states that the barque Ettrick is free from all blame, and that the damage sustained by that vessel be repaired by the Amazone. Bearing in mind the evidence of the pilot, that he had moored the Amazone in a good berth, from eighty to 100 fathoms clear of any other vessel, and with only thirty fathoms chain to one heavy anchor, with which he would have considered her safe even in rough weather; and also that, when he saw her next morning after the collision, he did not believe she had moved from her position. Looking also to the fact that the Eliza Covey was moored without the aid of a pilot, with only one anchor and twenty-five fathoms chain, more of which she kept paying out until, as she rode over her anchor, she no longer cleared our stern, as she had previously done. Seeing also that she had thus come into actual collision with us more than once, and doing us damage, until at length she comes and hugs us by the stern a-port, shearing us over against the Ettrick, with whom the Amazone alone comes in contact, under circumstances which can leave no doubt on any impartial mind as to the share the Covey had in placing us there. Then, it may be asked, if two ships come into collision through the fault of a third, why should one of the two be held responsible for all the damage done, if as before stated, the third was the cause of it. As far as the Ettrick was concerned, she was, beyond all dispute, entitled to recover for the damage sustained. She had in all respects complied with the requirements contained in the Harbour Regulations, of which, unfortunately, I was kept in ignorance; but in any event, my position was equal to, if not superior, to that of the "Covey." Had an equitable and impartial decision been come to in either case, the Eliza Covey should have been made responsible for the damage she inflicted on the Amazone, and been compelled to contribute her fair proportion towards the damage occasioned by her to the Ettrick.

I subscribe myself,

F. MEYER,

Master of the barque Amazone.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of SAMUEL NORTH, Esq., late of Crown-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Water Police Magistrate of Sydney, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, ELIZA MARY NORTH and HENRIETTA JANE NORTH, of Crown-street, aforesaid, daughters of the above-named deceased, and executrixes named in the said Will, intend to apply to this Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, for Probate.
Dated this tenth day of June, 1864. M'CARTHY and SON, proctors for the applicants, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, bearing date the tenth day of May, 1864, made in a cause wherein AUGUSTUS WILLOUGHBY THORNTON is plaintiff, and THOMAS LOXTON is defendant, the next of kin of THOMAS BROWN, late of Tarban Creek, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased, who died on or about the 13th day of August, 1863, who were living at the time of his death, or the legal personal representatives or representative of such of them (if any) as have since died, are forthwith to come in and make out their, his, or her claim or claims as such next of kin or legal personal representatives or representative, before the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.
Dated this 9th day of June, 1864.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Master in Equity.
THOMAS ICETON, agent for W. H. Mullen, plaintiff's solicitor.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

SCRUB CATTLE.—To Owners of Stock in the Gwydir District.—I hereby give NOTICE that I purpose clearing my runs in the above-named district of all straggling stock. Unbranded full grown cattle depasturing on these runs, and cattle bearing brands of no known person or station, I claim as my property. To render the clearance effectual, stragglers will be brought to market and sold by public auction, and the nett proceeds handed to the owners. Cattle, however, on camps with the general herds will not be impounded nor interfered with in any manner without due notice being given to the owners.
R. FITZGERALD.
Springfield, Sydney, 7th June.

MACLEOD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE.—Mr. W. HETZER has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed the re-building of his gallery. The principal object for obtaining a perfect photograph depends in a great measure on properly distributing the light, and to effect this Mr. H. has, according to the newest designs of English Photographers, arranged a front light as well as a side and top light, either of which may be used as required to obtain a more desirable portrait. At the same time Mr. H. has brought into operation a NEW CAMERA expressly for Cartes de visite Photographs, which will be found equal to the best in this colony; and with these new ameliorations expects to receive the same kind patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed upon him.
287, George-street, Sydney.

SPONGES, fine Turkey and honeycomb, for the bath, toilet, and nursery. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WORK-BOXES, in rosewood, ash, oak, walnut wood, papier maché, &c. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

TOOTH BRUSHES, very best quality, 1s. each, or half-dozen for 5s. M'MAHON'S Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street, next City Bank.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the Celebrated WINGECARRIBBEE ESTATE, 2560 acres, near Bong Bong and Sutton Forest, are now ready, and can be obtained from the undersigned, or from Mr. POWELL Post Office, Berrima.
Day of Sale, at Berrima.—WEDNESDAY, 16th July.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL QUADRILLES.—Signor CARANDINI begs respectfully to announce that he is prepared to instruct classes in the above fashionable Court Dance, now held in such estimation in London and Paris, and lately introduced into Melbourne. Signor Carandini will be able in FIVE LESSONS to instruct a Private Class in these Quadrilles; and he begs respectfully to state that wherever eight friends or neighbours assemble together at an appointed place, fixed on by themselves, he will teach them these Quadrilles at a fee of Five Pounds sterling for the whole, or Twelve Shillings and Sixpence each pupil.
He further begs to intimate that they will be danced at the first Private Balls at Government House, and that they are now introduced (only by him) under the patronage and auspices of Lady Young.
Address, Signor CARANDINI, care of Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., George-street.

W. H. PALING, having returned from Europe, begs to inform his friends and the public that he is open to make engagements for Piano Tuition. 83, Wynyard-square.

W. H. PALING, having returned from Europe, where he has made large selections of Pianofortes of the best makers, and being guided by many years' experience respecting the most suitable instruments for this climate, begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public to the inspection of his large and varied stock of Pianofortes.
83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOS and Harmoniums for Hire, with option of purchase, at W. H. PALINGS', 83, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, cheap, a PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood. 188, Castlereagh-street, opposite Lenehan's.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.—Just published, price one shilling, post free for fourteen stamps, sold in Sydney, at Mr. ROBERTS', 284, Pitt-street.
Self-Preservation—a Popular Essay on the Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility resulting from injurious habits or excesses. By Dr. La'Mert, 37, Bedford-square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.
Patients residing in Australia can be treated successfully by correspondence, on minutely describing their cases; and remedies prepared expressly for each particular case will be forwarded to any address, with safety and secrecy, to all parts of the world. 37, Bedford-square, London.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., surgeons, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. Surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, DENTIST, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of the most natural appearance. Guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Mr. E.'s system embraces all the latest improvements, and does away with all pain to the patient. Teeth stopped, 5s; teeth extracted, 2s 6d. ☞ Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.
Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.
All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.
Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 253, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.
N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Health and beauty.—Holloway's grand specifics alone are required to prevent or conquer all internal or external diseases. They cleanse, cool, soothe, and heal: they remove all obstructions, and contain nothing noxious. Sold by SABPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER.—Dr. Friedrich Olshausen, Professor of Chemistry, Hamburg, certifies that its "efficiency and harmlessness are owing to the purity of ingredients used in its preparation. One of its greatest recommendations is that it is SOAP in a very pure and concentrated form." "A month's clothes for a family of eight were washed in six hours."—G. Gough, Esq., Calne, Wilts. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, merchants, 89, York-street, Sydney.

COUGHS, COLDS, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—The Pectoral OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and huskiness in the throat; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.
Those who are troubled with that tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night by the incessant cough which it provokes will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle, in most cases, will effect a cure.
Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street South, opposite the Police Office, Sydney. In bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

IMPORTANT to the Public that they know that they can obtain BEST BREAD at SIXPENCE per loaf, cash over the counter, at PRITCHARD'S Bakery, 19, King-street.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the advance in price of Kerosene Oil, the undersigned respectfully inform the public that from this date the retail price will be 6s. per gallon.

J. WOOSTER	THOMAS MAY
SMITH and CO.	JOHN MURPHY
J. S. BERRY	HALL and STEVENSON
W. CRAWFORD	JAMES SHELLING
E. G. WILSON	G. WILLIAMS
M. BENNETT and SON	EDWARD VOSS.

PATENT GAZELINE LAMPS.—The latest invention in Kerosene Lamps—to burn without chimneys. The great inconvenience which is continually felt by all consumers of kerosene oil by the constant breaking of chimneys, and the difficulty in procuring fresh ones, is entirely obviated by the use of the above lamps, which are constructed to burn
WITHOUT CHIMNEYS.
They give a far more brilliant light, and consume a smaller quantity of oil, than any other description of kerosene lamps; they are also considerably lower in price.
A splendid assortment of the above, in very handsome patterns, consisting of ormolu, bronze, china, &c., just received by the undersigned, who is appointed sole agent for the same in Australia.
E. ZUCCANI and CO., Bridge-street.

CYLINDER Lock stitch SEWING MACHINE for SALE; £14. 188, Castlereagh-st, op. Lenehan's.

JUST OPENED, a choice assortment of Ladies' BACK COMBS, consisting of tortoiseshell, jet, steel, inlaid, pearl and gold mounted, &c.
Ladies' white kid boots, military heels
Ladies' white satin shoes
Ladies' French sateen boots, single and double soles
Gentlemen's French kid boots, patent tips.
S. H. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

TO UPHOLSTERERS and others.—Just arrived ex Millwall, from London:—Good curled hair, 11d. per lb.; best hair seating, 16-inch 1s. 6d., 17-inch 1s. 9d., 18-inch 2s., 19-inch 2s. 3d., 20-inch 2s. 6d., 21-inch 2s. 9d., 22-inch 3s., 23-inch 3s. 3d., 24-inch 3s. 6d., 25-inch 3s. 9d., 26-inch 4s., 27-inch 4s. 3d., 28-inch 4s. 6d., 29-inch 4s. 9d., 30-inch 5s., 31-inch 5s. 6d.; leather cloth, from 20s. per piece. At J. BENSON'S, 275, Castlereagh-street. N.B.—Horse and ox tail hair bought in any quantity.

PURCHASERS of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, may effect a large saving, as they will see by comparing prices and qualities, remembering that those who BUY and SELL for CASH, always have an advantage of 10 per cent. at least.
BEST EDINBURGH ALE, 6s. 6d. pints, 9s. quarts—coat of arms brand
BYASS' STOUT, 7s. pints, 9s. 6d. quarts
PURE and NATURAL SHERRY, exported by M. Ponce de Leon and Co., Cadiz, 24s.
MARTELL'S BEST BRANDY, 23s.
NEW BREW ALE (guaranteed), in 5 and 10 gallon kegs, always on hand.
Terms, cash.
J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

DAY and MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING 97, High Holborn, London.
For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled.
Sold by all first-class houses in the colony, in bottles and tins, at 1s. 6d. and 6d. each.
D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE; daily expected per Kellerment, from Port Fairy, 180 tons, superior sample. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

100 BUSHELS MAIZE for SALE, fine sample, at W. DOUGLASS', 702, George-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS and CABINETMAKERS.—15,000 feet of mahogany VENEERS, 7 feet long by 22 inches wide, on SALE, at 1½d. per foot. by W. MARKS, George-street, next the COURIER Office, Brisbane, Queensland.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a BOARDING HOUSE, at a low rent, with furniture. 290, Sussex-street South.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, GO TO THE BANKRUPT SALE.
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS ever offered to the Public.
LADIES ARE REQUESTED TO COME EARLY, as thousands are purchasing every day.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

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LADIES ARE REQUESTED TO COME EARLY, as thousands are purchasing every day.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WAR!—NEW ZEALAND WAR.—
EXTRAORDINARY DISPOSAL OF BANKRUPT STOCK BY MESSRS. ARDERN AND EDMONDSON, 86, KING-STREET.

In consequence of this appalling and dreadful war with the Maories in New Zealand, great loss and calamity have befallen nearly all classes of people in the different settlements and towns, particularly importers, settlers, and large storekeepers, on account of which Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have succeeded in purchasing an extensive Drapery Stock at a very considerable discount. The bulk of the fancy and fashionable part of the stock has just been imported, consequently will contain all the latest fashions and novelties.
Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to remind the public that in the hope of selling out the Stock quickly, each article will be marked at the same small profit as if purchased in the usual way, consequently the public will have the opportunity of purchasing at prices lower than ever known before in Sydney.
In order to avoid confusion during the Sale, all parcels will be delivered the following day, unless expressly arranged otherwise.
Ladies wishing to exchange goods bought during the Sale are requested to be at the Establishment before 10 a.m.
Hours of Business from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. In order to avoid crowding, special arrangements have been made.
N.B.—Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to inform the public of Sydney and the country, that this is not what is called a spurious selling-off, but a Sale of the greatest Bankrupt Stock ever held in Sydney.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
Ladies' Establishment,
86, King-street,
Late Coutts and Griffiths.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, FANCY SILKS, and BLACK GLACES, the cheapest ever sold in the colony,
AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

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MANTLES, SHAWLS, FANCY SILKS, and BLACK GLACES, the cheapest ever sold in the colony,
AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, George-street.
4 cases French merinos, best quality, 2s 6d
1 case coloured flannels, 1s 11d, usual price, 2s 9d
2 cases French delaines, 12½d, ditto ditto 1s 6d
1 case glace silks, good shades, 1s 11d
1 case black and coloured velvets, 2s 11d
2 cases good hollands, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases glazed linings, 4d, worth 6d
4 cases checked reps, 6½d, worth 1s
2 cases Hoyle's yard wide prints, 6½d, worth 9d
1 case chenille scarfs, 6½d, worth 1s; plush ditto, 1s
1 case ladies gauntlet gloves, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
4 cases white and black glace cotton, 1s
2 cases fancy dress buttons, 6d card, 3 dozen
3 cases coloured velvets, 1s, Nos. 6 and 8, 18 yards
2 cases linen collars and cuffs, 6½, worth 2s 6d
1 case boys' and girls' straw hats, 6½d
4 cases, new shapes, black and white, 2s 6d
1 case men's white shirts, 3s 6d, worth 5s 9d
1 case men's regatta shirts, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
1 case men's brown cotton socks, 6d, worth 9d
2 cases men's black ties, 6½d, worth 2s 6d.

B. COCKS' Boot, Shoe, and Clothing Warehouse, next Joint Stock Bank, George-street.

TO COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Superior Clothing, Boots, Hats, &c., at COCKS', next Joint Stock Bank.

WILCOX and GIBBS' Family and Manufacturing SEWING MACHINE.—It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut.
A Patented Device, recently applied, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.
Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.
These machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of two-thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.
It has been extensively sold in this colony during the last two years, and most satisfactory testimonials can be given as to the efficiency of its working; it is clearly proved that although half the price of other first-class machines it will accomplish double the sewing in a given time. It is so simple that the most inexperienced, by attention to the printed directions, can become most expert in the use of it.
PRICE £10.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.
Also,
American and English cooking stoves for families of 5 to 50 persons
Chairs, cane and wood seat, 1 dozen cases
Ploughs, harrows, thrashing and mowing machines, steam engines, and an assorted stock of American goods.

WHITECHAPEL MARKET.—Great PRIZE SHOW, FRIDAY next, 10th June, at 6 precisely.

Come, one and all, to Whitechapel on Friday night next—
Large consumers, for it will all the butchers perplex,
And one hundred per cent. you will save, it is true;
Then come to Whitechapel, says M'Carroll to you.

Yet I am quite surprised that you heed what they say,
And am somewhat astonished that you are led astray.
But come, my kind friends, we only want you to view—
We want nothing more, says M'Carroll to you.

Why ask us to come? some, of course, may remark.
I will tell you, as the butchers keep you all in the dark,
Stating fales of Whitechapel and the course I pursue.
Come and judge for yourselves, says M'Carroll to you.

On next Friday, the tenth, 'tis our great grand display,
Such, my kind friends, you have not seen for many's the day,
At such prices as must astonish you all, it is true—
Then fail not to attend, says M'Carroll to you.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOTANY BAY.
My new retail establishment being in full working order, I am now prepared to supply all families, at the advertised prices, delivered daily at their own doors.
P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Fore quarter beef	1d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Spice beef	4d
By whole or half sheep	2½d	Round beef, cooked	4d
Mutton chops	3d	German sausage	4d
Rump steak	2½d	Black pudding	4d
Beef steak	1d	Beef sausage	4d
Boiling beef	1d	Pork ditto	4d
Corn beef	1d	White pudding	4d
Ribs of roast beef	1½d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Pork	4d
Hind quarter beef	1½d	Suet	4d

Ox Tongues, 1s. 3d.
P. M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern; William-street, Woolloomooloo; and Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.

TO CHEMISTS and SURGEONS.—For disposal, a neatly fitted and well supplied SHOP in the best position of the town, doing a cash retail and prescribing trade. The stock from the leading houses has recently been much increased. A surgeon combining an open retail might command the practice of the district. Terms, &c., on application to E. L. MARKS, chemist, Forbes.

SHARES FOR SALE by the Undersigned.—
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares
Debentures—
Government, 5 per cent.
Corporation, ditto
Local Companies', 7 ditto.

SHARES Wanted by the Undersigned
Bank Shares
Steam Co.'s Shares
Insurance Co.'s Shares
Coal Co.'s Shares
Copper Mining Co.'s Shares.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE.
Dried apples (new)
American tubs
Axe handles
Douglas pumps
Bonnlot's brandy
Seed wheat
Lucerne seed
Caraway and canary seed
Adelaide flour
Adelaide wheat
Adelaide bran
Muntz's yellow metal
Muntz's nails, spikes, and rods
Sheathing felt
Navy oakum and canvas
Stockholm pitch and tar
Boiled and raw oil
Turpentine, white lead
Glue, gold leaf, soft soap
Paperhangings, varnishes
Whiting, in small casks
Window glass, 10 x 8 to 60 x 36 inches.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

L. AND S. SPYER and CO. have on SALE:—
Holloware, cattle bells, Ewbank's nails
Galvanized and black tubing, ½, 1, 1¼, and 1½, with fittings
Spike nails, nests galvanized iron tubs
Galvanized corrugated iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet, 24 gauge
Galvanized iron tiles, Morewood's, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
Galvanized flat iron, ditto, ditto, ditto
Chain cables, 5-16 to 1 inch; iron and galvanized iron anchors
Tin plates, IC and IXX; grain and block tin
Bass brooms, broom heads, painters' brushes
White lead, in 28-lb. kegs; putty, in bladders
Whiting, in small casks; glue, kerosene oil
Paperhangings, new patterns; gold leaf
Red lead, black paint; varnish, pale oak and copal
Pitch and tar, oakum, seaming and roping wire
Horsehair, hair seating, &c. &c.

LANDING ex Hindostan, and Maha Ranee:—
Holloway's pills and ointment, lump alum
Flour and roll sulphur, cream tartar, saltpetre
Quinine (Howard's), 1-oz. bottles; strychnine, 1-oz. bottles
Essence lemon, fruit essences, tartaric acid
Pearlstone, vial corks, &c., &c.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

L. AND S. SPYER and CO. have on SALE—
Dark and pale brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
Rum, 30 o.p.; whisky; old tom, in stoppered bottles
Port and sherry wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Bottled porter and ale, Dawson's, in prime order
Case brandy—Faure's, Brisson and Co.'s, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.—
Tennent's bottled ale and stout
Hams and bacon
Fulton's ale
Woolpacks, 10½ lbs.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR ON SALE.—
W. Duffield and Co.'s
Magarey's
Hart's
Bosby and Dunstan's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

SEED WHEAT (Kangaroo Island), on SALE.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

MAGAREY'S FLOUR, now landing ex Spartan.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom-house-buildings.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Bosby and Dunstan's superfine, on SALE. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-st.

ADELAIDE HAY.—Best pressed Oaten, on SALE.
L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

ADELAIDE and California WHEAT and SEED OATS for SALE. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

WHEAT.—For SALE a small lot of Californian Wheat. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Duffield's extra fine silk-dressed, superior sample. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR. — Quarter-sacks National Mills superfine silk dressed in 50 pound bags, just landed ex Charlotte Andrews, from San Francisco, and the only parcel in the market. For SALE, by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR.—Magarey's superfine, fine, and seconds. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 239, George-st.

PATNA and Turkey OPIUM, ex mail steamer. A. TANGE and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

MANILA ROPE, 1 to 4 inch, Manila Cigars, Chinese Matting. A. TANGE and CO.

CONGOU and SOUCHONG, extra fine and medium, in halves and boxes. A. TANGE and CO.

SALMON, in 1-lb. tins, Sausage Skins, Vermillion, Pongees. A. TANGE and CO.

FIREARMS.—The undersigned have always on Sale Terry's Breech Loading Carbines, with implements complete. Tranter's and other patent revolvers in case and with fittings complete. Ammunition for above. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street.

CHAMPION'S MALT VINEGAR.—To land ex Hindostan, 100 quarter-casks, each 25 gallons Champion's brown malt vinegar, No. 24. 50 cases, each 2 dozen, on Sale, by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—Prime YORKSHIRE HAMS.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

SEED OATS, Feed Barley, warranted. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen (late Ferris).

SEEDS.—Choice Clover, Rye Grasses, Prairie Grass, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores 239, Pitt-st.

FARM and GARDEN SEEDS, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen (late Ferris).

TOBACCO.—HAVANNAH, CUBA, BRAZIL, and YARA LEAF; also CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, of the finest quality, for the manufacture of cigars, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

SALT.—Liverpool coarse, fine, and rock Salt; Melbourne Oaten Hay. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

KEROSENE OIL, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 26 gauge, Iron Tanks. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

GIG FOR SALE.—A second-hand light GIG, in good condition, £14. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a secondhand SADDLE and BRIDLE, 50s. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, 33 tons of PIG IRON, and 33 tons KENTLEDGE. Apply to Captain R. T. MOODIE, 33, George-street.

FIXTURES, suitable for wholesale warehousemen, for SALE, cheap. HYAM and CO., George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

COALS, Breeze, Firewood, and Charcoal. THOMAS B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS, Brennton, the best Coal in the colony. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

HARDWOOD TIMBER, Cedar, Laths, Shingles (cheap). T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

THE MELBOURNE and NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY can supply, with dispatch, delivered in Sydney or at Newcastle, cargoes of Steam and House COAL. Offices—Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

COALS and Cut Firewood. JOLLY'S Timber Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street.

HORSE, PHAETON, and HARNESS, for SALE. J. H. HUMPHRIES, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a sound staunch Cart HORSE (6 years), takes 25 cwt. up Druitt-street; price £15. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's. Set new Cart Harness, £3.

PAIR Handsome Buggy PONIES, price 20 guineas. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-st., next Burt's.

RAMS.—The undersigned have received 20 from the celebrated flock of Merinos, known as "Mount Eden Flock," the property of T. D. Rich, Esq., of New Zealand. Sheep from this flock have successfully competed in the neighbouring colonies with the best breeds ever imported from Europe—one ram having been sold at the extreme price of £300.
They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and inspection is invited at Messrs. BURT and CO.'S, Pitt-street.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

SHEEP.—For SALE, deliverable in the MARANOA DISTRICT—
22,300 weaners, mixed sexes
19,160 hoggets, ditto
2,400 ewes, 6 teeth
10,000 wethers, 4 and 6 teeth.
53,860
Apply to MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, 25 Strong Drapery CASES, lined zinc. C. W. RUDD and CO., 454, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Labour Bazaar.
New and Second-hand Clothing
Moleskin Trousers
Saddles and Bridles
Double and Single-barrel Guns
Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewellery
Writing-desks, Workboxes
Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
To Builders and others.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, on the premises of the late Mr. Bishop, builder,
The stock-in-trade and building materials.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

SALE POSTPONED. — UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.—The Sale advertised to take place This Day, at LISTER and BARNETT'S, is postponed until MONDAY next, June 13.

Horse Sale.
THIS DAY.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, June 10th, at 11 o'clock,
4 young horses, from Windsor Road
5 horses, thoroughly broken to saddle
Draught horses
Light harness ditto
Saddle and side saddle ditto. Also,
Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.

50 Young Horses.
At the Camperdown Yards, June 14th.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. M. Mahoney, of Pitt Town, to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, June 14th,
50 young horses, the well-known M over M brand, broken and unbroken.
They are stout useful horses, suited for all kinds of work.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, dog-carts, drays, sociables, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John A. Gardiner, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 13th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
196 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from R. Skewthorp, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 13th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
250 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Bazey, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 13th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Straw and Chaff.
At the New Shed, Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., and others, to sell by auction, as above,
Lucerne and oaten hay, by the truck load
Straw and chaff, ditto.

Fat Pigs. Fat Pigs. Fat Pigs.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Depot, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 very prime fat pigs, from Windsor.

Produce Sale.
Railway Station Depot.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, keg and roll butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, vegetables, hides, horns, pressed hay, and all kinds of colonial produce
In lots to suit purchasers.

Iron Tanks, American Garden Ploughs.
At the Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
2 iron tanks 400 gallons each, and
American garden ploughs.

Horses. Horses.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on Wednesday, 15th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction as above,
20 head of mixed horses.
Without reserve.

Cheese. Cheese. Cheese.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
3 tons of prime cheese, from Bathurst and other districts.

Beef. Mutton. Pork.
In the Long-shed at the Railway Terminus.
THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,
Carcase beef, mutton, and pork, of the finest quality.
N.B. No sales will be held in future on Saturdays, without special notice.

Cows and Springing Heifers.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by the proprietor, who is relinquishing the dairy business, to sell by auction, as above,
30 very superior cows and springing heifers, broken to bail, and extremely quiet.
N.B. The 12 o'clock train will stop at Homebush on the above-named day.

Black Gelding.
On account of whom it may concern.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above, at his Railway Produce Depot, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, unless expenses are previously paid,
One black gelding, branded AD near shoulder, some brand on neck.
This horse has been running in the Auctioneer's paddock at Homebush, for the last two years.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 10th June, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
67 casks tallow
393 hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, &c.
O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 10th June, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
38 casks tallow
247 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, 10th June.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock precisely,
142 casks tallow
1300 hides
Cellar leather, horns, shank bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Tallow, Hides, &c.
W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at about half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, horns, &c.

Boots and Shoes.
Sale by Auction of
One Hundred and Forty-five Packages
Seasonable Goods, manufactured by Messrs. Turner, Brothers, and Hyde.
On MONDAY, 13th June.
MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
145 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes, as above, just arrived.
Terms at sale.

The fine barque GEORGES ET JULIETTE, 409 tons register.
For Unreserved Auction Sale, on MONDAY, 13th June.
*** At 11 o'clock precisely.
MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The A1 clipper barque Georges et Juliette, 409 tons English measurement; has just discharged 550 tons cargo from Calcutta (without damaging more than 100 bags of the whole).
She was built at St. Malo, of oak, in the latter end of 1856; is copper fastened, and newly metal sheathed in November last; has been reclassed, as per certificate of the Register Veritas, as follows:—
"This ship has been docked, examined, extra-fastened, and newly metalled over felt, and is entitled to the class of two years 33L11, from January, 1864."
She is now entirely discharged, and can be inspected alongside Botts' Wharf.
DIMENSIONS:
Length, 116 feet; depth hold, 16 feet.
Breadth, 27 feet; draught, loaded, 15 feet.
Her inventory (very full and complete) will be published on Saturday.
Intending buyers are invited to inspect the sails—of which she has a complete double suit and several spare sails—on board the vessel, where any further information can be obtained.
☞ The only reason for the vessel being sold is the captain's wish to retire from sea life, and return to France.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alert, from Coconada.
Damaged by sea water.
2821 Bags
WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR.
For sale by auction, at the Stores, Smith's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 14th June.
MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Stores, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY, 14th June, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Alert, from Coconada,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
A&Co. over E in oblong over W,
1582 bags, each containing 160 lbs. net white crystal sugar
1239 bags, ditto ditto 75 lbs. ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Ex Malcolm.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Coopers, and others.
THIS AFTERNOON.
On Market Wharf.
Hobart Town Hardwood
Ditto Battens
Ditto Palings
Ditto Shingles.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of timber, &c., ex Malcolm, from Hobart Town, viz.—
10,651 feet Hobart Town hardwood timber, 3 x 2, 3 x 2½, 4 x 2, 4 x 2½, 5 x 2, 5 x 2½, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½, 7 x 2, 9 x 2, 4 x 3, 6 x 3
7,036 feet full-cut hardwood battens, 8 to 18 feet
SHINGLES AND PALINGS.
76,000 full-cut hardwood shingles
10,735 broad box palings, 5 feet
9,007 ditto ditto 6 feet
STAVES.
2,200 wattle staves, 2 feet 3 inches
300 ditto ditto, 4 feet
1,641 ditto ditto, 5 feet.
Terms at sale.

3-Bushel Bags.
Woolpacks.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Golden Eagle, from Liverpool.
More or less damaged by sea water.
MODNAY, 13th June, 1864.
To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, MONDAY, at 11,
Ex Golden Eagle, from Liverpool.
MB in diamond,
Nos. 670 to 679
6 bales each 50 woolpacks, 10lbs.
680 to 689
10 bales, each 300, 3-bushel bags, 2¼lbs.
690 to 699
10 bales, each 300, 3-bushel bags, 2¼lbs.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Kauri Spars.
Ex Buonaparte, from Auckland.
On account of whom it may concern.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 13th June.
To Timber Merchants, Ship Builders, Shipwrights, Contractors, and others.
At the Waterview Bay Dry Dock.
Notice.—The trade and intending purchasers are informed that the ferry steamer will leave the foot of Erskine-street at half-past 2 on the afternoon of sale.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Kauri pine logs and spars, ex Buonaparte—
SPARS—792½ feet.

65 x 20 x 20	48 x 12½ x 12½
55 x 15½ x 15½	73 x 14½ x 14½
49 x 13½ x 13½	50 x 14 x 14
42 x 12 x 12	41 x 11½ x 11½
46 x 12 x 12	

SQUARE TIMBER—67,266 feet.

16 x 16 x 16	16 x 17½ x 17½
14 x 23½ x 23½	16 x 25½ x 25½
22 x 18 x 18	21 x 33 x 33
21 x 21 x 21	27 x 22½ x 22½
28 x 16½ x 16½	20 x 18 x 18
24 x 15 x 15	30 x 18½ x 18½
27 x 19 x 19	27 x 18 x 18
33 x 20 x 20	16 x 14 x 14
25 x 18 x 18	19 x 17 x 17
15 x 14½ x 14½	20 x 20 x 20
23 x 14 x 14	18 x 21 x 21, &c., &c.

A detailed list of the various sizes can be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Timber.
Usual Monthly Timber Sale, at the Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills.
TUESDAY, 14th June.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Cabinet-makers, and others.
Hardwood Timber
Baltic Pine
Oregon ditto
Kauri ditto
Mouldings, Architraves
Sashes, Doors, French Casements
Turnery.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Saw Mills, Liverpool-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
100,000 feet cedar boards, assorted sizes
25,000 feet 1 inch and 1½ inch T. and G. hardwood flooring boards
20,000 feet colonial hardwood weather boards
10,000 feet Baltic slating battens
20,000 feet 3-cut and 4-cut Baltic T. and G. boards
20,000 feet ½ inch T. and G. clear pine boards
10,000 feet pine battens
50,000 feet 3 x 2, 4 x 2½, 5 x 2½, 4 x 3, and 6 x 3 pine
25,000 feet inch rough pine, wide widths
25,000 feet ⅝ inch ditto, ditto
28,000 feet ⅝ inch ditto, ditto
10,000 1½ inch and 2 inch ditto, ditto
25,000 feet 1 inch and ⅞ inch T. and G. pine boards
20,000 feet kauri deck plank
20,000 feet mouldings and architraves
500 pairs sashes, 10 x 8, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 10 x 16, 12 x 16
50 pairs French casements, sizes
200 doors, 6.6 x 2.6, 6.8 x 2.8, 6.10 x 2.10, 7 x 3
1000 pieces turnery
Sundry odd lots, to clear the yard.
Terms at sale.

Tin Plates.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Golden Eagle, from Liverpool.
More or less damaged by sea water.
MONDAY, 13th June.
To Tinsmiths, Ironmongers, and others.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, MONDAY, at 11,
46 boxes tin plates, IC, sound
60 ditto ditto, IC, slightly damaged
12 ditto ditto, IC, much ditto
49 ditto ditto, IX, sound
60 ditto ditto, IX, slightly damaged
13 ditto ditto, IX, much ditto
9 ditto ditto, IXX, sound
35 ditto ditto, IXX, slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto, IXX, much ditto
300 boxes.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
Preliminary Notice.
WEDNESDAY, 15th June.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. has been instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Maha Ranee,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, and provisions.
Terms at sale.

The YARROW.
TUESDAY, 14th June.
To Merchants, Shipowners, and others.
Register Tonnage 228 tons
Burthen, 400 ditto
Draught laden, 13 feet.
The YARROW.—This first-class clipper brig is now alongside Cuthbert's Wharf, having come out of the Waterview Bay Dry Dock after undergoing a thorough overhaul. She is now (as per surveyor's certificate) in a complete state of repair.
For sale without reserve.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on TUESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
The fine brig YARROW, 228 tons register.
This vessel was built at Prince Edward Island, British North America, of the best materials, white oak, and hackmatac, is coppered, and well found in sails, gear, ground tackle, standing and running rigging, and a full inventory of small stores, and could be sent to sea without any additional outlay. She carries 310 tons coal, or 400 tons general cargo, on a draught of 13 feet, shifts without ballast, and requires only a few tons to go to sea.
The Yarrow is in every respect a desirable vessel, Having recently incurred a large outlay for repairs, she is in perfect order. She is a fine sea-going vessel, and carries a large cargo for her tonnage.
The surveyor's certificate and an inventory can be seen at the Rooms of the auctioneers, 362, George-street, who will be happy to afford any further desired information.
Terms at sale.

The Barque MOUSSE DE NANTES.
TUESDAY, 14th June.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.
Important Notice to the Mercantile Community of New South Wales and adjoining colonies.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in bringing under the notice of merchants, shipowners, and traders generally, the sale of the fine French clipper barque MOUSSE DE NANTES. This superior vessel was built at Marseilles, in the year 1854, entirely of oak, selected in the forests of the Imperial Government, and put together under the superintendence of the Department of Marine. She is coppered and copper-fastened throughout (pure copper), and classed as per certificate—"L.1.1. Veritas—register universal Lloyds," 365 tons; her draught of water when loaded is twelve French feet. She stands in any harbour or roadstead without ballast, and is an extraordinarily fast sailer.
Dimensions of the MOUSSE DE NANTES—
Length, 110 feet
Breadth, 27 feet
Depth of hold, 14 feet
Draught, loaded, 12 feet
Tons, register, 365.
The MOUSSE DE NANTES was re-coppered in August, 1861, and received a thorough overhaul at great expense, and is now in as good condition as when she left the builder's yard. One fact in connection with this vessel the auctioneers consider it to be their duty to place prominently before parties on the look out for a first-class vessel, viz., that the Mousse de Nantes, although employed for some time past in carrying perishable cargoes, such as sugar, flour, &c., has never on any occasion delivered any portion of her cargo damaged to the extent of even "slightly." When suction could be got, and the vessel pumped, it was found that she never made more than four inches per week, and this in the roughest weather. In short, the MOUSSE DE NANTES is a vessel of a class seldom offered for unreserved sale in a colonial port, and as such fully merits the attention of buyers. Her inventory is, as might be expected, a very full one, and will be published in a few days.
Inspection is particularly invited.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
The MOUSSE DE NANTES.
Terms at sale.

Melton Cloths
Knickerbockers
Fancy Tweeds
Ribbed Mantle Cloths
Doeskins, various.
To Woollen Drapers, Tailors, and Storekeepers.
FRIDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th,
9 cases woollens.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Trimmed Felt Hats, in all the New and Fashionable Shapes and Styles.
FRIDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 10th,
1 case ladies' trimmed felt hats, in all the new shapes and styles.
Terms, liberal.

Unreserved Sale.
4 cases Cloth Mantles
5 ditto Winter Straw Hats
1 bale 9-4 Blue Blankets
2 ditto 10-4 ditto ditto.
By order of the Consignees.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Without reserve.
12 cases of the above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
From the favourite House of F. Bostock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th,
150 packages boots and shoes, from the well-known house of F. Bostock.
Terms, liberal.

Unreserved Sale of Blankets.
White, Gentian, Scarlet, and Grey.
Now landing ex Millwall.
By order of the Consignees.
Day of Sale will be named in a future issue.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, as soon as landed,
35 bales blankets.
Particulars in a future issue.

To Toll-bar Keepers and others.
Canterbury Toll-bar.
WILLIAM NEWELL has been favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by public auction, at the Toll-bar Gate, on MONDAY next, the 13th day of June, at 12 o'clock at noon,
The lease of the above toll-bar, to collect tolls for the term of twelve months.
Terms and all particulars at time of sale.

PYRMONT.
Snug Cottage Residence, Way's-terrace, overlooking the Harbour.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. Marshall (in consequence of his removal to the country) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having 24 feet frontage to Way's-terrace, PYRMONT, on which is a comfortable well-finished cottage residence, containing four rooms and kitchen; shower bath and every convenience for a small family.
The property is leasehold, having about 84 years to run subject to a ground rent of £7 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FRIDAY, 10th June, 1864.
Clearing-out Sale at Cannon House, corner of Liverpool and George streets.
To Hawkers, General Dealers, and others.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. J. Jagelman to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of his stock-in-trade, comprising ironmongery, cards, cutlery, paper, chamois leather, horse cloths, platedware, furniture, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

SATURDAY, June 11th.
At the New Auction Rooms, opposite the Union Bank,
Superior Household Furniture.
Removed from the North Shore, for convenience of Sale.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank,
Handsome drawing-room suite, sideboard, chiffonieres, loo table, carpet, brass and iron bedsteads, and bedding; horsehair, cane, and other chairs; couches, chest of drawers, plated-ware, glass, china, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Very Valuable Properties in the Town of Mudgee.
For Sale 16th June.
In the Estate of Thomas Sinden, of Mudgee, Land Proprietor.
T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official and elected assignees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 16th of June, at 11 o'clock,
The following properties in the town of Mudgee:—
1st.—The first-class hotel at the corner of Market and Lewis streets, known as Hughson's Hotel, acknowledged to be the best position in the town, and affording very superior accommodation. The structure is of brick, permanent, capacious, and in the modern style.
On the ground floor is a hall, large bar, billiard-room, three parlours, bedroom, servants' rooms, kitchen, laundry—cellars below.
On the first floor, in front is a long room 54 feet by 19 feet, fitted with partitions to make separate sitting rooms; on the same floor are eight bedrooms, and a balcony front and rear.
These premises are erected on a portion of lot 10 of section 11, bounded on the east by one chain along Lewis-street; on the south by a line of 100 feet at right angles to Lewis-street; on the west by a line one chain parallel to Lewis-street; and on the north by a line of 100 feet along Market-street to the commencing corner.
Also, two handsome shops adjoining the hotel, built of brick, and finished with plate glass fronts. Each house contains shop, parlour, two bedrooms, kitchen, &c.
Also, three brick-built verandah cottages in Church-street, occupied by Mr. Sinden, Messrs. Silas Winter and Edward Murphy erected on allotment No. 9 of section 32, having 145 feet frontage to Church-street.
Also, four brick-built verandah cottages in Lewis-street, having 198 feet frontage to that street. Each house contains four rooms and kitchen, now tenanted by Messrs. Thurston, Connor, and Southwick.
Observe—All the above are included in one mortgage, bearing 7 per cent., and will be sold subject thereto.
Lot 2.—Comprises the two handsome brick-built shops in Market-street, westward of those described above, being the third and fourth from the hotel. Each containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c. Back yards 81 feet deep, with entrance from a lane at the rear.
With lot 2 will be sold the large vacant block of land, adjoining the shops, having 60 feet frontage to Market-street; and also the confectioner's and millinery shops, on the west side of the allotment, bounded also by the property of Mr. Cochrane. This block of land has a frontage to the lane on the south boundary.
Lot 3.—Two brick-built verandah cottages, occupied by Messrs. Henry Hastings and Duncan M'Donald, erected on about half an acre of land in Denison-street.
Lot 4.—Brick-built dwelling-house, with verandah in front, built upon an allotment at the corner of Market and Lawson streets, having two chains frontage to the former and five to the latter. The house contains eight rooms, detached kitchen, and other out-offices.
At the rear of the allotment is a substantial stone-built stable, with six stalls, horse-box, and harness-room, spacious loft over all, with board floor, roof shingled; at the rear of the stable, and attached to it, is a well-covered shed, the length of the building.
The present tenant is Mr. Charles Bunker.
Lot 5.—A Butcher's and Baker's Shop (2), with wooden Cottage adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. Jesse Elston. The frontage to Market-street is 66 feet, by a depth of 165 feet on the east side, containing about a quarter of an acre.
Lot 6.—Three Dwelling-houses, erected of wood, in Denison-street, in the occupation of Messrs. Croft and Murphy. The allotment contains about half an acre.
Lot 7.—An Allotment of Land, about half an acre, at the corner of Church and Denison streets.
☞ Plans of most of the properties are now on view at the Auction Rooms.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
By order of the Executors in the Estate of the late Mr. C. N. Hunt.
To Paperhangers, House Decorators, and others.
Paperhangings. Paperhangings.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the executors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
A quantity of paperhangings and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Superior Household Furniture and effects.
(The property of a Lady leaving the colony.)
Removed from Paddington for the convenience of sale.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 11th, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, June 14th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.
Highly important Sale by Auction.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Oetzmann and Plumb, 6¾ octaves, with all the latest improvements
Cut Glass Chandeliers, Lustres, Silver Plate
Beautiful Vases, and Sevres China Ornaments
Marble Statuary, Ormolu Clocks
Pier Glasses, Carpets, Satin Damask Curtains
Richly Cut Glass, China, &c.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Vial D'Aram, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, on an early day,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects (prior to his departure for Europe).
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

On THURSDAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Now landing ex Wandrahm and Birchgrove.
30 Cases English-manufactured Furniture, of the best description
9 Cases Dressing Glasses, assorted sizes
6 Cases Pier Glasses, in richly gilt frames.
Highly important Sale to Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Wolf Saber, importer, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock,
54 cases English-manufactured furniture, dressing and pier glasses, &c.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars of which will be published.

On WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock.
At Mr. Young's, George-street, near Market-street.
To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.
Fine Gold Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Diamond Rings
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches
English and French Clocks of every description
Electro-plated Ware, Tea and Coffee Services, Cruets, Liqueur and Pickle Frames; Fruit, Cake, and Card Baskets; Flat and Pillar Candlesticks, Salvers, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.
Watchmakers' Tools and Materials, Wheel-rounding Engines, Mandrills, Screwhead Tools, Screw Blades, Punches, &c., &c.
MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. Young to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, near Market-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade of jewellery, watches, clocks, electro-plated ware, watchmakers' tools, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 10th June, 1864.
Highly Important and Extensive Auction Sale of
Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish ditto
*** Barratt's Anchor and Lion are Genuine Virginian.
To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Country Buyers
To Shippers
To Speculators, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at Towns' Bonded Stores, Towns' Wharf, THIS DAY, the 10th of June, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A choice assortment of twist and cavendish tobaccos, comprising
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
Half-tierces Barratt's anchor
Ditto Lion
Quarter-tierces Black Prince
Ditto IXL
CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
Boxes Buchner 'sAAA, 10's
Ditto our own
Ditto Smith and White's aromatic
Ditto wellington
Cases spring time, ½-lbs.
Ditto little sunshade
Ditto knight templar.
*** J. G. Cohen invites the particular attention of intending buyers to the above sale of tobaccos, and would remind them that the Barratt's and Lion are genuine Virginian, and the only parcels now procurable in this market. Nor can any more be expected for a long period. All the tobaccos are fresh and good.
The trade and others are requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th June.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Aerolite, Alleyne, master, from London.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
20 casks whiting, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 10th June.
To Upholsterers and others.
Looking Glasses.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of looking glasses, comprising
Moulded trays, 20 x 16, 18 x 14, 16 x 12, 14 x 12, and 14 x 10
Plain ditto, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 16 x 11
Dressers, 12 x 10, 12 x 9, 10 x 8, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 10th June.
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers, and others.
Tinware
Tinplates.
HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of tinplates and tinware, comprising
Tinplates, IC, IX, IXX
2 to 10 pint teapots
Milk dishes
Prospecting pans
Oval and round baking dishes
Watering cans
Camp kettles
Pint and quart pots
Flour dredgers and scoops
Tea canisters
2 to 10 quart cans
Washing basins, straight
Hollowed basins
Harvest cans, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
In the Estate of the late Mrs. Tucker, Newtown.
At 11 o'clock.
JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from the administrators in the above estate, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, on the premises, Gable Cottage, Campbell-street, next door to the Enmore Hotel,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, &c., comprising amongst other valuable lots, walnut-wood drawing-room suite, secretaire, couches, pier glasses, marble washstands and services, silver and plated ware, engravings, oil paintings, books, periodicals, &c.; patent mangle, pigs, poultry, &c. &c.
The above may be viewed on Thursday, the day prior to the day of sale.
Terms, cash.
For further particulars apply at the Auction Mart, Castlereagh-street, opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre.
N.B.—No catalogues will be issued.

Under Bill of Sale and Distraint for Rent.
To Dealers and others.
10 o'clock sharp.
JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been instructed to sell on the Premises known as the Hero of Waterloo, corner of Windmill and Fort streets, near Argyle-street, on SATURDAY next, at 10 o'clock,
The goodwill, license, beer engine, stock-in-trade, spirit fountains, kegs, measures, glasses, gas fittings, &c.
Also,
Substantial and useful furniture and effects, comprising—a superior bagatelle board, complete; chairs, tables, couches, iron bedsteads, washstands, &c., pier glass, engravings, toilet-tables, clocks, chiffoniers, fenders and fire irons, plated ware, crockery, kitchen range, utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
Auction Mart, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Pritchard, butcher.
MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, King-street, near Pitt-street,
Fixtures, scales and weights, butcher's implements of trade, blocks, and sundries.

In the Insolvent Estate of Malachi O'Niell.
MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 2 o'clock, Petersham,
Boiling-down coppers and sundries.

Windsor Town Property.
A most choice Block, situate in George-street, having a frontage to that street of 1 chain and 53 links, directly opposite the residence of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., and close to those splendid buildings lately erected by Mr. Robert Dick.
MR. GEORGE GUEST is favoured with instructions from the owners to sell by auction (on the ground),
The above property,
on SATURDAY, the 25th June, at 2 o'clock, p.m.
In calling the attention of speculators to the above property, the auctioneer has no hesitation in asserting it to be one of the very best sites in all Windsor for any business transactions. It was selected, many years since, by the late William Bledy, Esq., deceased, as possessing all the requisites for mercantile pursuits.
The whistle of the locomotive will very shortly gladden our ears; our railway is to be completed in four months, and, as a natural consequence, Windsor property will enhance in value fourfold.
A plan of the property, as well as the title deed (a grant from the Crown), can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, Richmond, where any other information can be obtained.
Terms, very liberal, at time of sale.

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SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE twenty-sixth quarterly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, at noon yesterday. Present: The Right Worshipful the Mayor (in the chair), and aldermen Kippax, Watson, Caraher, Oatley, Steel, Broomfield, Raphael, Butler, Renny, Woods, Sutherland, Hurley, Mackintosh, Bown, and Sutton.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following quarterly report of the Health-officer, relative to the sanitary state of the city, was laid upon the table:—

Town Hall, Sydney,
Health Officer's Department, June 9th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to lay before you the sanitary report of the city for the quarter ending 31st May, 1864.

The mortality during the period amounts to 413, viz.:—185 children under five years of age, and 228 adults above the age of five years. Comparing this with a similar period last year, the difference is but trifling, considering the increase of population; the details of deaths in each ward, infantile and adult, will be readily seen by reference to the appendix.

Diseases of the zymotic class have been most prevalent, and fatal: from scarlatina, 22 deaths; diphtheria, 9, all occurring in children of a tender age. Typhoid fever has been prevalent and fatal in some of our ill-favoured localities; the deaths from fever in adults amounting to 13. As might have been anticipated at this season of the year, when the weather and temperature are so variable, diseases of the respiratory system have been in excess, and I observe from the Registrar-General's reports, that deaths from consumption and chronic diseases of the lungs amount to 41, within my statistical report.

Regular inspections have been made by myself, assisted by the Inspector of Nuisances, and all causes of complaint removed as far as practicable.

Sanitary measures, as underground sewerage and drainage, are much required in the city; but I fear this cannot be effected by the Corporation without Legislative interference. Surface drainage, kerbing and guttering has been much extended by the Corporation, particularly in back streets and lanes, much to the advancement of health and comfort; but it is much to be regretted that there is not generally co-operation on the part of landlords; filthy and polluted spots are to be seen in connection with private premises, which could easily be removed by a trifling outlay in piping, and tend much to health and cleanliness of the poorer class.

I have had my attention directed to the unsanitary condition of certain parts of the city—to filthy places, and unwholesome dwellings. To comment on all would take up much space, and unnecessary expenditure of time. A writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on "Wanderings through the City," very properly points out many of these places; but under the present unsatisfactory state of our sanitary laws, the removal of such is out of the question.

From all the main streets in the city there are branching off numerous lanes and alleys. The latter are open only at one end, and for the most part consist of ill-ventilated, ill-constructed damp houses, each room, in many instances, being occupied by a separate family. In these alleys are exposed to view dirty, filthy closets, common to all (wherein public decency cannot be observed), giving forth their offensive exhalations. These places are all damp; the surface drainage being defective. The houses are, of course, occupied by "the poor man," and his family; within and without there is a great want of domestic cleanliness and comfort. In these places the landlords might do much to ameliorate their condition.

The open lanes throughout the city are perhaps in a better condition. The closets are out of sight; kerbing and guttering have been effected by the Corporation, and more cleanliness is observed, and the houses, on the whole, are of a better description than those before alluded to.

We frequently read in the local papers of inquests being held on persons who have died in some of these unwholesome places, and public attention is thus directed to them. Lately, a man died in a dirty hovel at Ultimo, and another in Durand's-alley; in each case inquests were held, and the premises condemned by Coroner and juries. Each of these men refused to go to the poor-house, but preferred lying in these hovels. Durand's-alley is a place constantly under notice. Deaths are constantly resulting there from violence and accidents from intemperance. It is a place fortunately out of sight, and the scenes which frequently take place are not witnessed, but by the inhabitants themselves. The alley and square is damp from bad drainage—the huts, of the most filthy and worst description. On one side of the square the houses have fallen in from the roof, but they are occasionally occupied at night by some houseless poor. The inhabitants of this place consist of blind beggars—old depraved women of the worst class; there are a few married people—and many neglected and unhealthy looking children. Fevers and malignant diseases begin and spread from such places, there is no law for their removal, and all that can be done is to compel the landlord to keep the premises as clean as possible; but from the habits of the people this is almost impossible—the whole place should be pulled down.

The duties of the Health Officer of this city compel him to occasionally visit these places—and very frequently compel him to lay informations against landlords.

The duties are rather of a preventative than of a curative nature—pointing out all those causes operating against public health, and suggesting such steps to be taken as would generally and individually remove such causes. On this subject I beg to make a few remarks and suggestions—the want of domestic cleanliness and ventilation in houses, shops, and manufactories is too frequently the cause of sickness in families. Uncleanliness is a fault which admits of no excuse—water is plentiful, and other measures are simple and inexpensive. Rubbish and dirt from ash-pits should be frequently removed, closets should be emptied, so as to prevent leakage, and if possible connected with the sewer; charcoal, which is here so cheap and plentiful, can always without trouble be used as a deodoriser. Persons who live and work in ill-ventilated rooms are more or less affected by noxious impure gases, such gases act as slow poison on the constitution, have even an accumulative action, and their effect continues for a period even after the individual has ceased to respire them. If an individual inhales impure air as carbonic acid, or sulphuretted hydrogen, he takes poison as much as if he had swallowed any vegetable or mineral poison; the only difference is that instead of applying the poison in a liquid or solid form to the coats of the stomach, he respires it in a gaseous form into the lungs, where it meets with a large absorbing surface in the air cells, and these immediately mix with the blood, which is circulated throughout the whole body. Persons, therefore, who live and sleep in an impure atmosphere are constantly inhaling a gaseous poison, which gradually undermines the health of adults, and in children brings on strumous and mesenteric diseases, and, further, leads to develop phthisis.

The common lodging-houses in Sydney are, for the most part, bad—overcrowded for the sake of cheapness, and badly ventilated. There is much want of legal regulation for such places. Those old, dilapidated buildings formerly used as Chinese lodging-houses, in Lower George-street and the "Rocks," are now abandoned.

The increased number of buildings of all classes in the city indicates an increasing population; and with this there is, of course, an increase to the working and poor population, whose habitations require attention to prevent sickness and mortality. The want of such habitations is daily becoming conspicuous, also public institutions for destitute sick and poor.

The Sydney Infirmary contains only 200 beds. These are always filled with urgent and acute cases. There is no refuge in the city for male or female poor labouring under chronic incurable diseases not admissible into the Infirmary. There is no place for them but the damp, unwholesome habitations before referred to. Here the poor invalid lingers and dies—receiving temporary relief from the Benevolent Asylum, and medicines as an out-door patient of the Infirmary.

It is an establishment for such cases that is so urgently required in Sydney, where the poor labouring under consumption and incurable diseases may have the comforts of cleanliness, a good bed, and suitable diet, and those consolations so requisite under such circumstances. Day after day, poor people labouring under sickness are recommended for admission into the Infirmary; the reply is "No room;" the House-Surgeon very reluctantly is thus obliged to send away applicants, whom otherwise he would admit.

I am glad to be able to state that since my last report an improvement has taken place in cleanliness in butchers' carts, but there is still room for more.

The condition of the meat sent to market from the country requires looking to, as it is reported that cattle in a diseased state, not previously inspected, are slaughtered in the country, and the carcases sent to Sydney for food. I shall do all in my power to gain information on this subject, as it is one of vital importance, and report the result to the Council at a future time.

"Public Nuisances."—From the very numerous cesspools not connected with sewers, the amount of excreta removed from the city is large, and the manner in which it is done, and the place in which it is deposited, open to many objections. Some time back (this time last year) I suggested that a depot should be formed on the "Sydney Common" for the city excreta, there to be deodorized and turned to considerable profit, and I believe that the Council at that time voted a sum for that purpose, but I presume more urgent requirements have for a time put it back. The utilisation of sewage has recently been adverted to by scientific writers, and Mr. C. Rolleston, Registrar-General here, has very ably adverted to it in some articles in the local papers. In many agricultural parts of Europe Baron Liebig's great theory has rapidly progressed. In the last fifteen or twenty years a new mode of fertilising the earth, which did not previously exist, has rapidly progressed, and sewage is now manufactured into a profitable manure equal to guano, and that from this city might be made equally profitable, and be beneficial to the public good.

In our public buildings in Sydney little sanitary improvements are made. The mass of buildings at Hyde Park, consisting of the Emigration Depot, Poor House (female), Offices of the Coroner and Vaccine Institution, are in a most ill-drained state, surrounded with closets overflowing, soaking into the adjacent soil. The room, or old store-room, and formerly in part a prison, now occupied as a District Court, is in a most unhealthy state—damp, humid, and offensive—crowded, as it is, early in each month—the offensive effluvia are intolerable. The offices adjoining—the Judges' room—are all alike; and I am certain that the latter gentlemen will bear me out in this, and even more.

The Government Circular Quay has lately become conspicuous for filth, and a disgusting nuisance in the form of a public convenience is allowed to exist. Citizens think that in this there is neglect of the Corporation; but the Quay belongs to the Colonial Works Department, and the sanitary officer of the city can only complain.

The City Burial Grounds still exist. The ground for the cemetery has long been proclaimed, but no further advancement is made for the decent and proper interment of the dead. This is a matter for immediate sanitary improvement, as arrangements must be made, which will take some little time.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY GRAHAM, City Health Officer.
To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and City Aldermen.

TABLE showing the Deaths, Infantile and Adult, in each Ward in the City, from March 1st to May 31st.

Wards.	Under 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Gipps ...	22	35	57	Population about 70,000, Deaths—17 per 1000 of living.
2. Bourke ...	11	61	72	
3. Brisbane ...	12	21	33	
4. Macquarie ...	15	14	29	
5. Cook ...	37	18	55	
6. Fitzroy ...	45	37	82	
7. Phillip ...	26	18	44	
8. Denison ...	17	24	41	
Total ...	185	228	413	
1863—Same period ...	164	215	369	
Increase (1 year) Deaths ...	21	13	34	

QUESTIONS.

Alderman OATLEY said some months ago plans were submitted to a committee appointed for the purpose, for erecting pits on the Randwick Road for receiving night soil, and the money required for the work was passed by the Council. He now desired to know whether any steps had been taken for carrying out the work?

The MAYOR said the work had not been commenced, and the reason was this—Mr. Flood was the owner of an old stone wall in the locality of the proposed pits, and the City Engineer had been in treaty with Mr. Flood for it, but he (Mr. Flood) had refused to allow the Corporation to have it. Fresh plans would, therefore, have to be drawn.

Alderman RENNY desired to know if any steps had been taken for the erection of a new Town Hall for the Corporation? He found that the suburban municipalities were erecting halls in which to transact their business, and if they could afford to do this he thought the City Corporation could afford it also, especially as they were paying £450 per annum as rent for the building at present used as a Town Hall.

The MAYOR said no steps had been taken recently. The last act of the Corporation towards the erection of a Town Hall was to get permission from the Government to sell the land originally set apart as a site for a new Town Hall. This land had been offered for sale but there was a reserve upon it, and the public would not yet give the price put upon it. Until the land was sold they could do nothing.

CORPORATION LAND IN BRIDGE-STREET.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved "That the reserve upon the Corporation land bounded by Bridge, Phillip, Bent, and Elizabeth streets, be fixed as follows:—Upon those allotments in which the reserve is now £20 per foot—£16; and upon those now fixed at £16 per foot—£12." He thought it would be far better to sell the land and do something with the money than allow it to lie idle as it was at present. He knew several parties who if they could purchase allotments at a reasonable figure would do so, and commence building at once. By adopting the course proposed the Corporation would not only be receiving the interest of the purchase money, but the revenue of the city would be augmented by about £500 per annum in rates accruing through the buildings that would be erected upon the land now lying idle. He believed, moreover, that a new and commodious town hall, instead of being a tax upon the citizens would bring in a revenue, as they would be enabled to let a portion of it as offices.

Alderman RENNY seconded the motion, and in so doing said he agreed with all the remarks of the mover. The rental of the present premises, £450, represented some £5000 or £6000 per annum. He had recently been in Brisbane, Queensland, where the Corporation was erecting a magnificent town hall. [Plans of this building were laid upon the table by Mr. Renny, and were much admired by the aldermen.]

Alderman OATLEY advocated the erection of a new town hall upon the ground now occupied by the Central Police Office and watch-house, on the plan that had been frequently discussed, namely, to have the police offices, watch-house, and town hall all in one building. The site was a most central one, and a magnificent building might be erected there that would be a credit to the city. He did not agree, however, with the proposal to force the land in Bridge-street into the market at the present time when money was by no means plentiful. He thought it would be perfectly ridiculous to offer the land at a lower price than that now fixed upon it, for he felt sure that if kept a short time, it would fetch that amount. Besides they had not at present any site selected for a Town Hall. He should, therefore, move as an amendment "That a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Sutherland, Alderman Renny, Alderman Sutton, and the mover, be appointed to wait upon the Colonial Secretary in reference to the selection of a site for a Town Hall before any further steps be taken toward selling the land originally set apart as a site for a new Town Hall." He believed that the money that would be realised by the sale of the land would be nearly sufficient to build a new hall.

Alderman BROOMFIELD thought that their first care should be to sell the land by auction, as they were now losing about £800 a-year through this property lying idle. He should certainly support the original resolution.

Alderman SUTTON concurred in the advisability of building a new hall, but he would not hasten that event by selling the land at a sacrifice.

Alderman WATSON also deprecated the idea of fixing the reserve for the land at a lower figure. Land at present was at a discount, and he should be sorry to see it forced into the market now.

Alderman MACINTOSH never heard anything so ridiculous as the proposition of Alderman Raphael. Already some of the land had been sold, and the person to whom it was sold had been offered an advance upon the price paid. At the present time many buildings were empty, building materials were high and rents were low, so there was no inducement to build. If they kept the land, however, there was no doubt but that it would fetch the price fixed upon it.

Alderman BUTLER should support the amendment. He thought the best policy would be first to get a site and then sell the land in Bridge-street.

Alderman CARAHER said some time ago he purchased some of the Corporation land in Bridge-street, and he had since been offered £2 per foot, advance upon the purchase-money. He would not, however, sell it for an advance of £5 per foot.

Alderman SUTHERLAND seconded the amendment of Alderman Oatley. There was a committee in existence at present consisting of the same gentlemen as those proposed with the exception of Alderman Renny. Three or four sets of plans for a Town-hall had been got out by the officers of the Government and the officers of the Corporation, and the committee had a number of meetings with the late Government, but none with the present Government. He thought it would be best to try to get a suitable site for a Town Hall from the Government at a fair and reasonable rate. The late Government would have found a site for the hall, but they would not allow the Corporation to have it except upon the condition of putting so much building upon it, and it was this that stood in the way of the committee carrying out the suggestions of the Council. He thought the officers of the Corporation were to blame for allowing a number of pigsties to be erected on the land in Bridge-street. It looked as though it were done for the purpose of depreciating the value of the land. He hoped the Mayor would see to it.

Alderman STEEL objected to the proposed reduction in the reserve upon the land. He thought such a proceeding would be unjust to those persons who had already purchased some of the land. He had no objection to the proposed amendment except that he thought the committee should consist of one alderman from each ward.

Alderman HURLEY should support the amendment. He thought it would be unwise to force the land into the market at present, as in the course of a year or two the land market might be in a far better state than it was now. He took but little heed of the fact that the suburban municipalities were erecting town halls, as they might be running to destruction, while the City Corporation was travelling in a safe road. (Laughter.)

Alderman WOODS said he found by a hasty calculation he had made, that the sum of £2512 would be taken off the selling price of the land by the adoption of the proposition of Alderman Raphael. He believed that if they made the proposed reduction the land would pass into the hands of land jobbers, and instead of the Corporation realising a revenue from the houses to be erected thereon it would be years before any building would be erected. He should oppose any proposal for a reduction of the present reserved price.

Alderman RAPHAEL in reply said if the land were sold for £10,000, and the money invested at six per cent. as it could be, it would realise £600 per annum. Then upon the erection of a new town-hall there would be a saving of the £405 per annum at present paid as rent. Moreover, he expected that the revenue that would be derived from the houses that would be erected upon the land now lying vacant would amount to another £500, which would make £1500 per annum. This £1500 per annum would pay the interest of £30,000, with which they could erect a splendid town-hall.

The amendment was then put and carried upon the following division:—

Ayes 12.	Noes 3.
Alderman Caraher	Alderman Raphael
Steel	Renny
Watson	Broomfield.
Oatley	
Hurley	
Sutherland	
Macintosh	
Woods	
Bown	
Kippax	
Sutton	
Butler.	

FINANCE

Alderman SUTHERLAND moved, "That an additional sum of £35, as recommended by the Finance Committee, be voted for the erection of pits to receive night soil on the Randwick Road."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, put, and agreed to.

THE WATER TROUGHS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, "That the City Engineer be instructed to erect alignment posts against the water troughs to protect them."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, put, and carried.

The Council rose at half-past one o'clock.

We are requested to state, in explanation of an answer to a question at the previous meeting of the Council, that the Gas Company had not refused to erect certain lamps about which Mr. Alderman Sutton enquired, but that some unavoidable delay had taken place in carrying out the work.

THE GUNDAGAI GOLD-FIELD.—From a storekeeper who has just returned from a visit of observation to the Gundagai diggings, and a digger who has one of the best claims at work there, we are put in possession of information that is anything but encouraging to miners starting for that place. The digging population, notwithstanding the rush from this and other places does not even now number over 300, a considerable proportion of whom are walking about hesitating what to do; and the best claims are said to be paying no more than good wages after carting and other expenses are paid. It is evident from the fact of so small a number of miners being on the field that comparatively few of those who started for the rush remained long on it. No fresh discoveries whatever have been made, and the paddock which was rushed the other day under an agreement with the owner of the property to pay £5 per claim for permission to sink, has already been abandoned, and the miners complying with the conditions by filling up their holes, have had their five-pound notes returned, and the paddock is now as level as a graveyard, which it rather resembles. In the other paddock where Bellardi's claim is, an injunction has been obtained to prevent further working until the action now pending between Mr. Bellardi, the original discoverer of the Gundagai diggings, and Mr. M'Leod the owner of the property, is settled. The present aspect of affairs is described as gloomy in the extreme, and it is very evident that, unless something shortly "turns up," the Flat will soon again reckon among its inhabitants the majority of those prodigal sons who quitted the substance in pursuit of the shadow. The township is merely an irregular cluster of stores, smithies, public and other houses, and a few places in course of erection, but our informants state a person could throw a stone over the whole of it. Mr. Rose, the gold-commissioner and P.M., is determined, it appears, to prevent so far as he can the traffic in allotments. No one is allotted more than one frontage—40 feet—unless he can show that a greater extent is necessary for the requirements of his business, and any party offering either the whole or part of his frontage for sale is made to forfeit it for all if the matter is brought under the notice of the commissioner.—*Burrangong Star.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Iron Tanks, American Garden Ploughs, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, and all kinds of Farm, Dairy, and Garden Produce; at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Beef, Mutton, and Pork.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At Cannon House, corner of Liverpool and George streets, at 11 o'clock, Clearing-out Sale of Ironmongery and General Merchandise.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Millinery, Haberdashery, Ladies' Felt Hats, Woollens, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—On the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Looking Glasses, Whiting, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Towns' Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Horns, Bones, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, &c.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his stores, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.

MR. J. G. BRADLY.—On the Premises, Ophir Cottage, Campbell-street, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises of Mr. H. Pritchard, butcher, King-street, near Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Fixtures, Butchers' Implements, &c.; on the Premises of Mr. M. O'Neill, Petersham, at 2 o'clock, Boiling-down Coppers and Sundries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Guns, Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION.—A public meeting was held yesterday evening in the Mariners' Church, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Legislative Assembly, praying the enactment of a Permissive Liquor Law. The attendance was not numerous. The chair was taken by Mr. Love, M. L. A., who, in opening the proceedings, stated that he had been requested by some of the leaders of the Permissive Law movement to preside, and he had felt it his duty to do so, although he was not very clearly aware of what its principles were. He could not, therefore, be said to be a party to the movement, but still he was open to conviction, and if good cause could be shewn to him why a Permissive Law should be passed, he would be most happy to lend his influence towards the object. Every one must admit that the traffic in intoxicating liquors was a great source of misery to the country, and that much of the crime and the poverty that distressed the community might be attributed to that source. After briefly stating what he understood to be the intention of the proposed law, Mr. Douglas addressed the meeting, and commenced by urging that as so many evils to the community resulted from intemperance, there ought to be some controlling power exercised over the present liquor traffic. An article in to-day's *Herald* upon this subject would lead the reader to infer that permissive liquor laws had always been failures. But he held in his hand some statistics showing that in several of the American States laws of partial prohibition or severe restriction had been adopted. In Ohio, with a population of nearly two millions, there was a stringent law prohibiting the sale of all liquors except wine and cider made from native produce; and in Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,311,786, the retail trade had been prohibited, though legal difficulties had obstructed the full operation of the law. This was no new-fangled notion. The thing had operated well elsewhere and ought to operate well here. What was wanted was that the people should be permitted to control the traffic in any manner they chose. Having stated what was the cost to the country of police and gaols, and schools, Mr. Douglas remarked that teetotallers believed that half a million might be expended in schools if there was a permissive liquor law. It was the temptation that made the drunkard. The object of the convention was thus stated upon the card of membership:—"To obtain by legal enactment power conferring upon the electors of each electorate the privilege of controlling the licensing system by a majority of votes." The convention believed that the great majority of the people would be glad to support such a measure, and they hoped that before long the subject would be put before the country. He would only further state that the fee of membership of the convention was one shilling, and he hoped that every friend of progress would assist the cause. Mr. John Davis, jun., was then called on, and having dwelt upon the evil consequences of drunkenness, moved the adoption of a petition to the Legislature praying for the passing of a Permissive Liquor Law. Mr. Howitt supported the adoption of the petition in a short speech, after which the Rev. W. Ridley briefly addressed the meeting in favour of the object of the convention. The chairman then put the petition to the meeting, and it was adopted unanimously. On the motion of the Rev. J. Reid, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman; in acknowledging which, Mr. Love took the opportunity of contradicting the statements that had been put forward, that a great number of the members of the Assembly were addicted to drunkenness; it was quite a mistake, as only in two or three instances had he ever seen members in an intoxicated state. The proceedings thereupon terminated.

CORONER'S COURT.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest and an inquiry at his office, touching the deaths of children. The first investigation had reference to the death of Joseph Reilly, a boy aged seven years, who died at his parents' abode, Market-street, yesterday morning. The medical evidence was to the effect that the external appearances of the body did not indicate the cause of death, which might have been congestion of the brain, or the effect of a quantity of sweetmeats which it was stated deceased had eaten. Verdict: "Deceased died suddenly, but we have no evidence to show what the child died from, and we find that there is no occasion for a *post mortem* examination, as there is nothing suspicious concerning the deceased's death, and that deceased was not a healthy child."—The inquiry referred to the death of a child named Emma Baines, with respect to whom the City Coroner found that "deceased, aged five months, died on board the City of Melbourne, on the 7th instant, from atrophy, and that the child was not in a fit state to be placed on board the steamer."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CONGEWAI.—The *Ensign's* Ellalong correspondent writing on Monday says:—"On Sunday, 5th instant, as two little girls—daughters of Mr. P. Haverty, Congewai—were playing near the bank of the creek there, which was in fresh at the time, both fell into the water, and were swept away by the current. The eldest was fortunately saved by her dress catching the limb of a tree, but, melancholy to relate, the other—whose age was three years—was drowned. Immediate search was made for the body, but up to Sunday evening it was not found."

COMMITTAL FOR RAPE AT LAMBING FLAT.—At the police-office, Young, on the 25th ultimo, John Carter and William Davis, both of whom have served sentences in Tasmania, were brought up by Detective Swainson, Davis charged with committing a rape upon Mrs. Becke, a female about forty-eight years of age, and the mother of thirteen children, living at the Bathurst road, Three-mile Rush, and Carter for aiding and abetting. It appears that Mrs. Becke went to the races on Tuesday, where she met some of her family, who reside in Young; they returned to the township, and she remained on the race-course. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning she had occasion to go a short distance from the booths, towards a blind creek, when she was followed by the prisoners. Some conversation took place between herself and Davis, and he made offers and overtures to her which she indignantly refused, when he immediately struck her a violent blow on the right eye, which knocked her down. Though in great pain from the effects of the blow, she was perfectly sensible, and from the evidence given by her it appears that Davis, assisted by Carter, effected his brutal purpose. The screams of the unfortunate woman attracting the attention of two men who were encamped with two drays not far from where the crime was perpetrated, they immediately rushed up to render what assistance they could. One of them, a Mr. Ramsay, caught hold of the prisoner Carter, when some blows were exchanged. Davis came to his assistance, and immediately stabbed Ramsay on the left hip, causing a wound one inch in length and an inch and half in depth. Mr. detective Swainson being on duty at the racecourse arrested the prisoners. Davis at first refused to be searched; when asked by Swainson if he had a knife upon him, he replied that he had not, and became very violent. Two mounted troopers came up to assist, and Davis was then searched and the knife found in his right-hand pocket. When produced in Court it had stains upon it which the detective considered were caused by blood. The prisoners were brought into the lock-up about two o'clock the same morning. The Bench committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Circuit Court, to be held at Goulburn on the 25th October.—*Burrangong Star.*

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—The *New Zealand Advertiser* makes the following comparison between the rate of agriculture, as compared with the population, in California and Australia:—"The State of California is younger than the colony of New Zealand, and contains but little more than half the population of Victoria; yet the agriculture of California is on a much more extensive scale, in proportion to its population, than that of either Victoria or New Zealand. The circumstance may be accounted for by the fact that there are *no sheep runs* in that country. The Melbourne *Age* extracts the following information from the report of the Surveyor-General of California for the year 1863:—'It appears that in 1862, the whole number of acres under cultivation in thirty-seven counties was 1,071,082; while in 1863, it had increased to 1,897,984. The whole number of acres enclosed in 1863 was 3,407,923. There were cultivated 263,208 acres of wheat, yielding 4,147,649 bushels, or an average of only a little over 15½ bushels per acre. 191,398 acres barley yielded 3,833,674 bushels, or a little more than 20 bushels per acre. The other products are thus stated:—36,879 acres of oats, yielding 893 523 bushels; 1163 acres of rye, yielding 17,263 bushels; 9365 acres of corn, yielding 226,579 bushels; 2033 acres of peas, yielding 61,770 bushels; 5682 acres of beans, yielding 162,292 bushels; 9982 acres of potatoes, yielding 969,679 bushels; 281 acres and 32,900 bushels of sweet potatoes; 407 acres and 16,565 bushels of onions; 185,128 acres of hay, yielding 254 582 tons; 368¾ of tobacco, yielding 286,549 lbs.; 5191 acres and 1768 tons of alfalfa; 208,920 lbs. of cabbage; 98 acres of sugar-cane; 3-16ths of an acre of cotton (in Tehama), yielded 1100 lbs.; 470 acres of broom corn, 888,359 lbs. of butter; 980,313 lbs. of cheese; 584 511 dozens of eggs; 1,585 051 lbs. of wool; 10,647 beehives, 55,414 lbs. of honey.' In California the land occupied comprises 4,722,050 acres, but the land under cultivation consists of only 465,430 acres. Faithful returns would exhibit an equally backward state of cultivation in New Zealand, and consequently an equally unfavourable contrast with the agriculture of California."

DISTRICT COURT BUSINESS.—Several demands have lately been made at the District Court Offices by suitors for money previously paid to agents who had produced orders purporting to be signed by the suitors to whom the money belonged. Suitors have denied that they had given such orders, and it has therefore been found necessary to make the following rule in reference to the payment of money to agents:—"No money shall be paid out of Court to any agent unless he shall have been authorised to receive moneys on behalf of the party to whom the same shall belong by writing, signed by the said party in the Registrar's office."

FURIOUS RIDING.—On Wednesday afternoon, a woman, named Mrs. Emmerson, was knocked down by a butcher's boy on horseback, in Bathurst-street, near the Lighthouse Hotel. The unfortunate woman was crossing the street at the time, and was not active enough to get out of the way. She suffered a dislocation of one of her shoulders, but the displaced bone was however quickly re-set by a medical gentleman who was passing. The youth did not deign to regard the injury he had inflicted, but rode away briskly as though nothing had happened. From the "dashing" style of the Sydney butcher-boy, it of course was not to be expected that a member of that expeditious corps should rein in his steed to obviate an accident; and it is not perhaps doing some of them an injustice to suppose that they delight in hair-breadth escapes, and are indifferent to small casualties. The furious way in which some of these lads ride along thoroughfares crowded by women and children is very dangerous, but it seems to be almost useless to protest against their recklessness.

A NEW DIVERSION.—For the last few days residents in Phillip-street have occasionally noticed some of the juvenile portion of the population in that quarter perched on the *roofs of different houses* in the neighbourhood. Sometimes the boys who thus disport themselves have appeared with their faces blackened, and in this picturesque guise look down with an air of complacent superiority on their admiring companions in the street below. These venturesome urchins, who it is to be presumed are few in number, display considerable agility in their house-top movements, and it is matter of regret that their hardihood and cleverness should be so misapplied. These pastimes are certainly queer freaks, and even should they not lead to predatory excursions, they are at least dangerous and unamiable. One day or night last week the vestry of the United Presbyterian church in Phillip-street was entered by some one who evidently obtained access down the chimney. A children's missionary box was burst open, but it *fortunately* happened that there was *little or no booty to* reward the exploit of the thief. It may be further mentioned that some parts of the street are infested by a horde of unruly untutored children who spend much of their time in idleness, and therefore very often get into mischief. It is needless to particularise their antics, as their window-breaking and other propensities are well known to dwellers in the locality, and will be readily imagined by others.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—The council met on Wednesday, 25th ultimo, at half-past seven p.m. Present—Mr. C. Arliett (chairman), and councillors Gleadall, Helmrich, Taylor, Iredale, Joyner, and Smith. Minutes of preceding meeting confirmed. Correspondence read. Moved by councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Taylor "That the report of the committee of the whole council, recommending the boundaries for dividing the municipality into wards, be adopted." Confirmed. Moved by councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Joyner, "That the report of the committee of works be amended by the insertion of twelve-inch instead of a nine-inch earthenware pipe for Great Thorne-street." Amendment carried. Moved by the Chairman, seconded by councillor Taylor, "That the report of the building committee be adopted." Confirmed. Moved by councillor Taylor, seconded by councillor Helmrich, "That the east side of Elizabeth-street, from Underwood-street, be kerbed and guttered:" referred to works' committee. Petition from Mrs. Sterling as to footway, referred to ditto. Petition from Rushcutter View referred to committee for general purposes. Moved by councillor Joyner, seconded by councillor Gleadall, "That a certificate of service given, signed, and sealed by the chairman, on behalf of the council, be granted to Mr. Gale, late council clerk, as follows:—'This is to certify that Mr. Henry Gale was appointed to the office of council clerk and collector of rates for the municipality of Paddington on the 17th December, 1861; that, having resigned that office, he vacated the same on the 17th May, 1864, and that the able, zealous, and faithful discharge of his duties has always entitled him to the highest confidence of this council.'" Carried.—The council met on the 1st June, at half-past seven p.m. Present—the chairman, councillors Alston, Gleadall, Iredale, and Joyner. Minutes confirmed. Correspondence read. Several notices of appeal received. The finance committee brought up a report recommending the payment of several sums annexed thereto, amounting to £33 6s. 5d. The committee of works reported that streets damaged by late rains had been repaired, especially in the district of Rushcutter Bay; that the water-table in Underwood-street had been cleared, and the footpath partially mended; that on due examination of Elizabeth-street, it was recommended that the east side be kerbed and guttered, at a rate not exceeding five shillings and sixpence per yard; and that the labouring men are now employed in raising gravel in Leicester-street; recommending that any surplus rubbish may be placed there, so as to render the street passable, and a notice board provided to prevent the removal of sand from Dowling-street. The building committee reported that the new council chambers are satisfactorily progressing. The committee for general purposes reported that, as to the nuisance complained of at Rushcutter View, there was nothing to recommend. The treasurer reported that he had since the last meeting, drawn a cheque in favour of the contractor, Mr. Cripps, being a fourth advance of £95. The clerk, Mr. John Davis, brought up a general report as to his having taken possession of office on the 18th ultimo, and of his further proceedings since that date. Moved by councillor Alston, seconded by councillor Joyner, "That the request from Union-street, be referred to the works' committee." Moved by councillor Gleadall, seconded by councillor Joyner, "That a day of appeal be fixed by the chairman, and that notice of the same be published for the information of ratepayers three times in each of the daily papers; and also that a notice be posted on the council chamber's door." Moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Iredale, "That the report of the finance committee at the previous meeting, be adopted." The forgoing motions were severally carried. Notice of motion by councillor Gleadall, "That the report of the works' committee of the 1st June, be adopted."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	148	12	5
Gin	328	14	2
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	20	0	0
Whisky	84	6	7
Rum	177	16	0
Wine	211	5	9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	2	15	6
——— (in bottle)	42	9	10
Tobacco and snuff	335	12	0
Cigars	58	2	6
Coffee and chicory	25	19	0
Sugar, unrefined	235	0	0
Pilotage	57	16	8
Total	1708	10	3

The several produce auctioneers held their weekly sale of wool and sheepskins this day, at Lyons-buildings. The wool market was firm, and, where the lots were for unreserved sale, full prices were realised. The Rosebrook clip, of 120 bales, was offered by Messrs. Mort and Co., and withdrawn, the highest bid being 18d., which was not within 2d. of the reserve fixed by the owner. Sheepskins were in demand and met with a ready sale at last week's prices. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 225 bales of wool, and sold 81. The only lots of importance were 12 bales fleece, MH conjoined, 18½d.; 14 bales grease, FxR, 10d.; and 8 bales fleece, K, 18d. Prices ruled thus—Fleece 16½d. to 18½d.; grease, 8d. to 10d.; hand-washed, 12¼d. to 18½d.; scoured, 23¼d. Sheepskins: About 5000 were sold at from 4½d. to 7½d. per lb.; pelts, 2¾d. per lb.

Messrs. Burham and Irwin offered 64 bales of wool, and sold 59. 12 bales of scoured fleece, J over M, brought 26d., and 22 bales fleece and broken eyebrow over JT conjoined, 16¾d. The other lots realised the following prices:—Fleece, 16¾d. to 19½d.; scoured, 26d.; locks and clippings, 8d. to 16½d.; grease, 8½d. to 9½d. About 2000 sheepskins were also sold at from 6½d. to 8½d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold to-day 35 bales of wool; 10 bales of grease marked WJD, brought 7½d. Prices ranged thus:—Fleece, 17d. to 20½d.; handwashed, 17½d. to 20d.; locks, 11d. to 12½d.; scoured 17¾d. to 21½d. 2000 sheepskins were sold at from 5½d. to 9½d. per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench catalogued 51 bales of scoured and handwashed descriptions, all of which found ready sale at full prices. The following brands may be quoted: Mc&L over Collingwood, 18 bales, at 21½d; Princhester over Collingwood, 14 bales, at 22d; W&M over Collingwood, 8 bales, at 22½d.; THA, 6 bales, at 15½d.

The sheepskins offered were sold at 6d. per lb.

Mr. J. G. Cohen will offer by auction, to-morrow (this day), some large parcels of negro-head and cavendish tobacco.

The following is an extract from Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.'s letter, dated Mauritius, the 19th April, 1864, received by a mercantile firm of this city—

Sugar.—Our prospects for the coming season are far from satisfactory, the island having suffered much from drought; and it is generally feared that next crop will not be even as large as the just made.

Breadstuffs continue in good demand. We quote wheat at 4 dollars 20 cents. Flour, scarce, at 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents, and bran at 2 dollars 75 cents to 3 dollars, per 100 lbs, with an upward tendency. The great rise in breadstuffs in Australia will, no doubt, cause a corresponding advance here, as our supplies of wheat and flour are very small.

We subjoin Mr. Charles J. Barry's South Australian Produce Circular, dated Adelaide, 1st June:—

Immediately after the publication of my last circular considerable enquiry for wheat and flour took place, and very heavy purchases of both were made. It is reported that fully 3000 tons were bought by one mercantile firm here. These purchases, added to the reports of high rates ruling in California, made prices advance tremendously, and in one week wheat rose from 7s 6d to 12s per bushel, so wild was the speculation; but on the receipt of later news from California, which caused doubts as to the reliable nature of the previous news received, something like a panic took place, and wheat rapidly receded to 9s 3d in a couple of days. The farmers, however, were not inclined to submit to this reduction, and no wheat has since been brought to market. The consequence has been that prices have again advanced, and sales have within the last few days been made at 11s 4d. There is little or none in speculators' hands, and should the markets keep firm in the other colonies and any demand from thence arise, it will be almost impossible to supply it, so short are our stocks.

The following information, derived from the Government Agricultural Statistics which have this month been published, may prove of much interest, more especially as the average per acre is much less than was generally anticipated. The total number of acres under crop for 1863, was 335,758, and the average yield per acre was 14 bushels.

They give the number of bushels as		4,691,919
Allow for consumption for this colony 145,000 people, at 6 bushels per head	870,000	
Allow for seed for next year, say 350,000 acres at 1½ bushels per acre	525,000	1,395,000
This leaves available for export		3,296,919 bushels

or equal to 73,265 tons of flour. We have already exported to the 28th of May as will be seen below 49,341 tons. We have, therefore, still on hand available for export 23,924 tons.

The following table gives the exports of flour and wheat from the 1st of January, to the 28th May, 1864, viz.:—

FROM PORT ADELAIDE.

FLOUR (in Tons).

	From Jan. 1 to April 23.	From April 23 to May 28.	Total.
To Victoria ...	4,805 9-10	759	5,564 9-10
New South Wales ...	6,351 7-10	1,601 5-10	7,953 2-10
Queensland ...	1,408	652	2,060
New Zealand ...	2,018	733	2,751
Natal ...	60	—	60
Mauritius ...	172	—	172
Western Australia ...	88 5-10	2	90 5-10
Cape ...	60	—	60
Guam ...	140	—	140
Hong Kong ...	240	150	390
Bourbon ...	50	50	100
From the Outports, destination not given ...	2,795 4-10	732	3,527 4-10
	18,189 5-10	4,679 5-10	22,869

WHEAT (in Quarters).

	From Jan. 1 to April 23.	From April 23 to May 28.	Total.
To Victoria ...	52,695	2,366	55,061
New South Wales ...	39,068	2,372	41,440
New Zealand ...	12,213	4,046	16,259
Natal ...	825	—	825
Mauritius ...	855	—	855
Western Australia ...	11	—	11
Cape ...	1,060	—	1,060
Bourbon ...	610	750	1,360
Bombay ...	385	—	385
London ...	½	—	½
From the Outports, destination not given ...	28,710	2,937	31,647
	136,432½	12,471	148,903½

This, at the rate of 45 bushels of wheat to the ton, is equal to 49,341 tons of flour.

The amount exported last year for a similar period was 30,321 tons.

The quantity already sent away is, therefore, 19,020 tons more than at this time last year.

The total exports for 1863 were 59,762 tons.

Flour has been in considerable demand since last month, and very large quantities have changed hands. Prices have much advanced, and stocks in millers' hands are not heavy. The latest sales have taken place at about £27 for favourite brands, but many millers are asking £30 per ton.

Wheat is in good request. Sales have been made to-day at 11s 3d, and 11s 4d per bushel at the Port, and should any demand of importance arise, prices must go much higher, for there are no stocks in speculators' hands, and the farmers shew but little disposition to sell.

Bran.—There has been some speculation, and the price has advanced to 1s 3d per bushel. It is firmly held, and prices are likely to be maintained.

Oats and Barley.—We might almost omit these articles from our list, so little business is there doing. There is no export demand, and prices are quite unchanged.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—The weather has been favourable, and prices have somewhat given way. Supplies come freely in from the country. Potatoes have improved lately and are now worth about £6 per ton.

Copper.—I have to note a considerable reduction since the arrival of the last English mail. The price has fallen £9 per ton. The Burra and Wallaroo Companies are now willing to sell at £95 per ton at Port Adelaide.

Friday morning.

The branch steamer Alexandra arrived at Adelaide yesterday evening with the English mail per Bombay, and news to the 3rd May. The commercial news is important. On the 26th of April the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England was advanced from 6 to 7 per cent., and according to our latest telegram money was very tight, and the rate of discount had been again raised to 8 per cent., or 2 per cent. higher that it was at the departure of the last mail. The English funds on the 26th of April were without alteration, Consols being quoted at 91⅞ to ¾ for money, and 91⅞ for the account; but on the 3rd of May, when the rate of discount was advanced to 8 per cent., they fell ⅞ per cent., and were quoted at 91. New South Wales Government debentures rule about the same price as during March, the latest quotations being 99½ to 100½. Victorian debentures are quoted at 108 to 109.

The exports from England during the year 1863 show a considerable increase on the previous year, the amount being £146,490,000 against £123,990,000 for 1862. Of this large amount the British colonies have absorbed more than one-third.

The wool market is firm, and there has been some demand for Port Phillip wools, owing to the long passages made by some of the Melbourne ships, and also to the stock not being equal to the demand. The next series of public wool sales commence on the 5th of May, when it is believed that prices will be maintained.

The exports to Melbourne for the month show an advance of £119,094. There is an increase in the shipments of soft goods—brandy, tobacco, and malt and beer; and a decrease in rape-oil, butter, and bar iron. To Sydney there is an increase in the month of £77,106, all articles showing a slight increase. To Adelaide, however, there is a decrease of £24,323, and to New Zealand an increase of £9388.

The tallow market is not so firm, and prices have declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. PYC on the spot is quoted at 40s. 3d.; Australian is dull, and also quoted lower.

HIDES are not so much in request, and last quotations are hardly maintained. Prices range 3¾d. to 4½d. per lb.

METALS.—Copper has again given way about £5 per ton; and smelters are from £2 to £3 under quotations.

SPIRITS.—Rum has fallen 1d. per gallon; brandies are unaltered; good ports and sherries are scarce.

SUGARS have advanced 1s. per cwt. in consequence of the imposition of new duties. The stock on hand is about equal to last year's.

MODERN REFINEMENT.—"Susan," said a finely dressed lady to her servant the other day, "when the butcher calls tell him that, in addition to the lamb, we shall also require an extremity." "Yes, m'm," said Susan. Presently the butcher called and received his orders, which he conveyed to his master, who was as much puzzled as the man; so it was decided to send only the joint. Upon its delivery, Susan, who was as proud as her mistress, expressed her surprise that he had not brought the extremity. "Well, and what's that?" asked the man bluntly. "Why a flydasher!" exclaimed the refined Susan. "Oh!" says the man, you mean a *hox-tail!*"—*American Paper.*

PRIZE BABIES.—At the Broughton Gifford (Wilts) annual horticultural exhibition, held a day or two since, by the side of a brace of cucumbers, two feet in length, were a brace of babies, twin children of James Coole, constable of the village, and next to that a spray of nine beautiful apples, clustered together like a bunch of grapes, also the property of the said James Coole. A first prize of 10s. was awarded the cucumbers, a prize of 10s. for the twin babies, and a first prize to the apples. We hear that there is to be a special class next year for the best set of twins, one variety, from parent stalk, to be decided by weight.—*Bristol Post.*

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late JOHN MORRIS, Esq. (official assignee), will move from his late residence, Tudor Villa, Woollahra, at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, and proceed to the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, and proceed from thence to the Congregational Cemetery, Devonshire street. CHARLES BEAVER, undertaker.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS wanted for RUBBLE-WORK and ASHLAR, at per perch. Particulars at Clyde Cottage, Happy Valley, Balmain.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS wanted for building CHIMNEY STACK, 60 feet high. Plans and specifications to be seen until 10 o'clock Saturday, at Clyde Cottage, Happy Valley, Balmain.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for supplying
Bread, Biscuit, and Flour,
for the use of her Majesty's Troops and Navy, at this Station, for seven months from the 1st of September next.
Forms of tender, and all information required, can be obtained on application at this office.
Commissariat Office, 1st June, 1864.

TENDERS WANTED for DRAWING.
No. 1 CONTRACT.
One hundred tons of stone, from Mr. Atkin's Gate to Geary's Hill; this stone to be the same as the sample at Mr. J. Smith's Gate.
No. 2 CONTRACT.
Thirty tons of gravel, from the Old Camp, to be drawn to Geary's Hill.
No. 3 CONTRACT.
Fifty tons of stone, from Governor's Arms Road to Mobbs' Hill, to be drawn from Robert Smith's Orchard.
No. 4 CONTRACT.
Two hundred tons of stone, from the foot of Mobbs' Hill to Hacket's Paling Fence.
Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned by WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest (or any) tender.
JOHN DENGATE.
Pennant Hills, 8th June.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for additions to a gentleman's residence, Darling Point Road. Plan and specification to be seen at Mr. HILLY'S Office, 128, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for EXCAVATION and MASONRY of 3 Stores, in Barrack-street. Apply, after 5 p.m., to Mr. N. WALLIS, 25, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TENDERS.—WANTED, Tenders for the Alteration and Repairing Mr. Bovis's Boot Shop, King-street, in accordance with plan and specification, to be seen at Mr. HILLY'S, architect, Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. M. BRODZIAK, Wynyard-lane. Tenders will be received until 10th instant.
June 1st, 1864.

TENDERS.—WANTED, Tenders for laying the floor, altering, repairing, and painting the Wynyard Hotel, Clarence-street, according to specification on premises. Apply to Mr. WELLS, at the Hotel; or to M. BRODZIAK, Wynyard-lane. Tenders will be received until 10th instant.
June 1st, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to 17th instant for sundry alterations and additions to a shop at corner of William and George streets.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to the 20th instant, for the erection of Two HOUSES in Bourke-street, Darlinghurst. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 438, George-street.

TENDERS required for a new FENCE to Mr. Stevens's property, Macquarie-street. For particulars apply to P. MILLER, George-street, Parramatta, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, 13th instant.

ALEXANDER GRANT, late licensed salesman to Messrs. W. Dean and Co., respectfully intimates to merchants, importers of drapery, and the trade, that he intends devoting his attention to private and auction sales of general drapery goods.
A. GRANT in soliciting the favours of importing houses, relies with confidence on his thorough knowledge of that particular branch of business, of being able to obtain the highest market rates for any goods entrusted to his care for disposal, either privately or by auction.
Temporary office, 141, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

NOTICE.—To Diggers wishing to proceed to the Lachlan or the Billabong Reefs, can be taken up with a two-horse spring cart, and found in rations, for lending a hand with the above. Inquire at No. 79, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is RALPH ALLISON and SONS, 108, Wardour-street, London. Designs and price lists free upon application.
(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

APARTMENTS Vacant.—Handsome Suite of Apartments now vacant at Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. 12, Bridge street.

APARTMENTS for a Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen. 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant for a Lady and Gentleman or Gentlemen. Mrs. CLINTON, 92, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with Board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT for Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman. 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-st.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE. Apsley House, Pitt-street.

A FURNISHED Parlour and Bedroom to LET, with or without Board. 221, Castlereagh-street.

A COTTAGE to LET, in Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flag-staff. Apply at No. 24.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDERS', 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Good stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen, at 51, Hunter-street.

BOARD and Residence (private) for a Married Couple, or Lady or Gentleman. 28, William-street.

DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM, on same floor, VACANT, at 51, Hunter-street.

MISSENDEN ROAD, Newtown, opposite University Paddocks.—To LET, the HOUSE occupied by the undersigned; also, five-roomed COTTAGE adjacent. GEORGE WILLIAM BARKER.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, containing three rooms, with detached kitchen. Apply to T. GRIFFITHS, corner of Ocean and Piper streets, Woollahra.

HOUSES to LET. Apply to Mr. G. LUCAS, 28, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—Offices and Cellars to be LET. J. B. EBSWORTH, secretary.

STORES to LET, in New Pitt-street. Apply to J. F. BILLY, Esq.

SUITES of APARTMENTS VACANT, at Mrs. BRADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, 1, Dynevor-terrace, College-street. Apply W. LONG, George-street.

TO LET, a large STORE, Clarence-street, next Dangar and Co.'s. W. LONG, George-street.

TO LET, a 3-stalled STABLE, cheap. 206, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, the Erin-go-Bragh HOTEL, Cumberland-street. Coming-in low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Three ROOMS and Kitchen. 22, William-street.

TO LET, furnished, a Parlour and Bedroom—no other lodgers; board optional. 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, on the Glebe Road, near the church, a Four-roomed COTTAGE. G. MAIDMENT, Glebe Road.

TO LET and for SALE, PROPERTIES of every description. C. H. ROOKE, Pitt-st., op. Exchange.

TO LET, COTTAGE, at Double Bay, fronting the water, five rooms, kitchen, out-houses, &c.; also, paddock adjoining. Rent moderate. Mr. HOSKINGS, 150, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a SMITH'S SHOP, with double forge, situated in George-street. Apply to JAMES COLLINS, No. 681, Iron Stores, next to Mr. T. Ivories', Black Swan.

TO BE LET, Furnished, CHESHUNT HOUSE, Cumberland-street North, overlooking the harbour. Apply to THOMAS B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

TO LET, ST. LEONARDS COTTAGE and Grounds, North Shore, at present occupied by R. THOMSON, Esq. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Orange-street, Randwick, the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Hooper, with orchard and two good paddocks. Apply on the premises; or to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

TO LET, an HOTEL in GAYNDAH; one of the best known and patronised in the colony—in fact the Royal Hotel of Queensland. A plan of the hotel and grounds, with all information, on application to JOHN BARLOW, 758, George-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

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